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Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864. NUMBER 69.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

ESSENCE OF THE LATE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION.

The Best Campaign Document Yet Issued.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

We have carefully compiled from the files of the Chicago *Times*, into a neat sixteen page pamphlet, the essence of the treasonable and revolutionary utterances of the late Copperhead Convention in this city, giving extracts from the speeches of VALLANDIGHAM, FERNANDO WOOD, COX, HARRIS, LONG, DEAN, SEYMOUR, VAN ALLEN, O'BRIEN, RYNDERS, SANDERSON, WICKLIFFE, and a score of others.

This document must be placed in the hands of every voter in the United States. It is an eye-opener, as it shows the disloyal and treasonable intentions of the leaders of the bogus Democracy.

Friends of the Union, send in your orders at once. They will be filled promptly. Price $3.00 per one hundred copies. Single copies five cents, or thirty cents per dozen, exclusive of postage or expressage.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially Among Our Boys in the Army.

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE NEWS.

The news from Sheridan's department is of interest. He is still harassing Early, who is retreating in the direction of Winchester; report says with a view of reinforcing Lee, who is massing his troops near Ream's Station. Averill has gained another handsome victory over Vaughn's cavalry, capturing his wagon train, ammunition and flags, and cutting off Imboden.

Evident preparations are in progress by Lee for a great battle to regain the possession of the main artery to Richmond—the Weldon road. Lee is reported to have moved his headquarters near Ream's Station, where he is organizing and massing his forces. A heavy artillery duel occured on Thursday without important results.

Rebel deserters bring the news that Farragut, with the whole of his fleet, crossed the bar and shelled Mobile, and that the city was surrendered to him, the rebel troops retiring into the interior. There is no official confirmation of the story, however.

Gold opened on Saturday at 228½, fell to 226½, advanced to 227¾, fell to 222, and closed heavy at 222¾.

There can be no harm in stating now that Gen. A. J. Smith's forces arrived at Cairo a few days since, and have gone to co-operate with the gallant armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland south of Atlanta. With this fresh reinforcement Sherman will make short work of Hood's army, and readily clear the State of Georgia of any rebel force.

The situation on board the hemaphrodite Democratic craft recently launched in Chicago, reminds us of an incident in the nautical career of the sloop Polly Ann. She was troubled with the presence on board, of two joint owners who could not agree which should govern, and were always at loggerheads. They finally disposed of the general difficulty by agreeing each to look out for his own end of the Polly Ann. All went on well until on a certain occasion, a question sprung up as to the course of the sloop, which caused much fierce bellowing the whole length of the deck, over an intermediate pile of timber (for a platform somewhere perhaps). Suddenly one of the contestants sings out, "My end of the sloop is come to anchor, how is yourn?" Just so Little Mac, scared at the frightful Lee-way of the Copperhead concern, has let go his anchor in the mud, intending to slowly warp over a little towards loyalty. Great is the profanity at the Pendleton end of the craft, and Ben. Wood and Abbe McMasters are already furiously at work with axe and saw to cut the thing asunder. Little Mac's kedge is dragging. The deck load of platform stuff, never well lashed, has all shifted. The frightened nigger drowned out of the Wood-pile, has run out in full sight. Altogether there is a serious state of affairs which will become worse until a November gale, now rising, sets the whole wreck ashore.

Our Sunday night dispatches give us an important and interesting proof of the manner in which the people are coming to the aid of the Government in subscriptions to the new loan. There are evident inaccuracies in our dispatches, the correction of which we cannot give from other than official sources, but enough is declared to show a proof, better, even, than the defeat of a rebel army in the field, that the people are in earnest to save the nation, and will soon save it. *That is what ails gold.*

Our Nashville letter contains highly important news from Gen. Sherman's Army, and hints at a grand movement for the release of Federal prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia.

From what we publish in another part of this issue it will be seen that the Richmond papers groan over the rebel disaster at Atlanta. They denounce, and mourn, and criminate, and advise, all in one breath. Their cause is desperate. This they admit. But it will be observed that the cause of the sharpest pang is the disastrous effect of this defeat upon the peace party of the North! A victory was needed to help this party; but instead a crushing defeat was experienced. Does anybody doubt the political status of the Vallandigham Democracy, who are trying to elect McClellan President? Here is the evidence. Look at the dispatches and see what the Richmond papers say.

The timid souls and the doubtful ones who have been saying "there will be no draft" will find out their error. The reference in our Washington special dispatch to what Secretary Stanton has to say on the subject will convey to every loyal man a not unwelcome hint that the government is in earnest and will not postpone the needed repair of our wasting armies. Every test that has been given of the state of the popular sentiment the past year, has been a convincing proof that the people are with the Government, and mean to finish this rebellion by crushing it. The only peril to the Administration has been that some of its friends have felt that the popular heart would respond more fully to an even more vigorous grasp of power. That peril is past. The rebellion is now at its last gasp in an iron clutch that will not relax. The need for more troops is imminent, and the call will be found imperative. Prepare for the draft.

The signs of disruption in the Copperhead ranks are coming thick and fast. Ben Wood, brother of Fernando, and editor of the New York *Daily News*, the most influential peace organ in that State, and an element of great power among the Copperhead masses, has bolted the ticket. He demands the re-assembling of the Convention, and either that the platform shall be remodled so as to eradicate all suspicions of war or that a new candidate shall be put in the field who can stand upon the platform. The Abbe McMasters, of the *Freeman's Journal*, the leading Catholic organ of the country, also bolts and refuses to support the McClellan ticket. The disruption has commenced, and it will spread wide and rapidly. It is a cheering sign *per contra* that all the divisions in the Republican ranks have been closed up. Loyal men are everywhere joining hands for one strong, vigorous, united effort against Copperheads and rebels. Now is the time to strike. Let our friends everywhere do but their whole duty and the country is safe. The soldiers are taking care of their end, let us at home look well to ours.

Another terrible accident has occurred, this time in California. One hundred and fifty persons were either killed or injured by a fearful steamboat explosion on the Sacramento River.

The rebels in Louisiana are in a spasm of temporary activity, and are reported to be organizing and threatening Brashear City or some other Union position.

General Rousseau is still pushing after Wheeler's ragamuffins. His forces have been scattered and many of them captured. With Rousseau on one side and the Tennessee on the other at a high stage, Wheeler can probably take his choice between capture and drowning.

The campaign in Ohio is progressing very encouragingly. Enthusiastic Union meetings are being held everywhere. In Franklin county a lively spirit prevails. A large meeting will come off at Harrisburg on Monday. It will be addressed by Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, who is making a vigorous effort throughout the district. Hon. Samuel Galloway spoke to a splendid meeting at Unionville Centre on Friday last. Hon. Ben. Wade takes the stump for Lincoln this week. He speaks first at Meadville, Penn., on Saturday, the 17th inst.

The opposing candidates for the Governorship of Indiana held another of their discussions at Newcastle on Friday last. Governor Morton asked McDonald if all overtures to the South, in case McClellan was elected, should fail, whether he (McDonald) would favor the preservation of the Union by force. McDonald replied in the affirmative, which contradicted his assertions on former occasions.

REBELS FIGHTING FOR McCLELLAN.

The Richmond papers, which are nearly the only papers now remaining to the rebels are clear and unanimous on two points, viz:

First. The very existence of the rebellion is staked on the success of the "Democratic" party at the coming election.

Second. It is the duty of the rebels to aid the election of McClellan by defeating Grant if possible before November.

So clearly are these points exhibited in their columns, and so closely are they accompanied by the reports of the withdrawal of parts of the rebel forces under Earley to reinforce Lee's right at Petersburg and against Grant's new position on the Weldon railroad, that it is evident that the rebels have made up their minds to fight a pitched battle in order to elect McClellan. Here is a new system of Democratic electioneering. An army formerly of a million of Democrats now whittled down to a tenth of that number, holds up the flag of rebellion against the government. A Convention representing the "Democratic" party meets and declares that the "Democratic" party has no other principle than that these rebels shall not be whipped. The rebels, to strengthen the hands of this party, are preparing for a mighty struggle in which the blood of thousands of our friends and brothers will flow, for the immediate purpose of electing McClellan, and with the ultimate end of dissolving the Union.

Does it not make the cheek of some "Democrats" tingle with shame that their leaders have thus bound them to the car of secession and made them accessories to the crime of rebellion?

An item cut from an exchange inadvertently got into our news column yesterday, which read as follows:

The question before the country is—Will we have a dishonorable peace, in order to enrich Belmont, the Rothschilds, and the whole tribe of Jews, who have been buying up Confederate bonds, or an honorable peace won by Grant and Sherman at the cannon's mouth?

We do not subscribe to the the idea that the "whole tribe of Jews" are buying up Confederate bonds. A very large number of men of the Hebrew persuasion are strong Unionists and good patriots, and would engage in no such business. The Jews, like all other denominations, except the Catholics, are divided in their politics. Take the whole United States together, and we think one-half of them are Republicans in politics and act with the Union party. In Cincinnati, Cleveland and St. Louis, very few Jews are Copperheads. In this city, we presume, one-third of them at least belong to the Union party, and a majority of the remainder call themselves War Democrats.

That Belmont is up to his eyes in Confederate bonds is not disputed; that many Jews follow his example is equally true; but it is also a fact that plenty of Protestant Copperheads of different denominations are deeply engaged in the same disloyal business. But it is no more true that the "whole tribe of the Jews" are buying up Confederate stocks than it would be to affirm that the whole tribe of Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, or Presbyterians, are dealing in them.

The rebel Senator Semmes, of Louisiana, in a recent speech, expressed the general anxiety with which the rebels look to the election of McClellan for that peace and rebel independence which they feel they can never win by their arms:

Our hope for an early peace were dependent entirely on the success of the Democratic party at the North in the approaching Presidential election. The whole population of the North, the rich as well as the poor, were now called to face the war with all its horrors, and he believed that they would not submit to the draft ordered for the 5th of September next; that they would resist by force of arms first; that the peace party would continue to grow, and be successful in the approaching canvass.

Of course it would be to the interest of the rebels if they could get up a concert of silence on this point to do so, but their anxiety betrays them. Their hearts are too full for silence, and out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh. Dean Richmond and the other policy men who ran the Chicago Convention are smart politicians, but they ought, before setting up their candidate and platform, to have struck an agreement with rebels not to commence praying for them, or at least to confine themselves to silent prayer.

To Legislative Candidates.

HEADQURS. UNION STATE CENTRAL COM.,
CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1864.

The Committee request all Union Candidates for the Legislative in the state, to communicate with the undersigned, as soon as the nomination is made, and also the names of the Democratic Candidate, stating the number of the District.

JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

S. Corning Judd.

This individual was nominated a few days since, by the Copperheads, as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

We suppose the mark of approbation was bestowed in consideration of his services in organizing and engineering the treasonable Order of the Sons of Satan *alias* "Sons of Liberty." Among the letters found with the pistols of H. H. Dodd was the following:

LEWISTON, Ill., June 27, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The postponement of the National Convention disarranges matters, but I suppose the S. C. will meet as proposed. Our G. C. will meet a few days later, and a large supply of the circulars are wanted. I promised to write and urge you to have them with you at the S. C.

Respectfully, &c.,
S. CORNING JUDD.

Train's Platform.

George Francis Train, the Irrepressible, sends us the following as his idea of the Copperhead platform:

THE BELMONT PLATFORM.

Resolved, That, to please the Belmont candidate for President, we have war.

Resolved, That, to please the Belmont candidate for Vice President, we have peace.

Resolved, That, to please all the big and all the little Belmontites expecting office, the Belmont war go on till the Belmont peace is signed.

Railroad Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The *Bulletin* has the following special:

MIFFLIN, Sept. 10.—An accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Latrobe, last evening. Three men were killed by an explosion of the locomotive attached to a freight train. Six cars loaded with cattle were demolished. The engineer, Chas. Carriken, was instantly killed, and Wm. Walter, Conductor, is missing. Both belonged to Pittsburg. R. Jones, Fireman, was killed. Most of the cattle on the forward car were killed. The passenger train which left Pittsburg at 5:40 p.m., Friday, was delayed six hours. The wreck has been removed and trains are now running regularly.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The Democratic State Convention completed its work last evening by nominating J. T. Lewis as remaining elector, and Jackson Temple as remaining Congressman.

At night a large mass meeting was held to ratify McClellan's nomination.

The democrats have carried Storey county, Nevada Territory.

Owing to the presence in the field of two Union tickets, there is probably a majority in favor of the State Constitution.

The Ladies' Christian Commission Fair has closed. It netted over $20,000.

Gold market quiet.

Free Importation of Grain to Portugal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The State Department has been officially informed of the promulgation of a Portugese royal decree that from Aug. 12th, last, to the 1st of March, 1865, the importation of foreign cereals in grain or flour is permitted in the ports of Lisbon and Aporto, and also by the eastern railway and the river Douro.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Gold opened under a bear influence and a desire to sell at 228¾, and fell to 226. There was a considerable number of short sales noticed for to-day. The experience of the past few weeks is decidedly against the safety of large dividends on the part of sellers. The quotation subsequently got up to 226¾.

Ben Wood Bolts McClellan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *Daily News* repudiates McClellan's nomination, and advocates the re-assembling of the Democratic Convention, to either remodel the platform or to nominate a candidate to suit the present platform.

From Cairo and Below.

CAIRO, Sept. 10.—Gen. Paine, commanding the District of West Kentucky, has been removed, and Gen. Meredith assigned to his place.

Governor Flanigan has called a special session of the rebel Arkansas Legislature.

The circulation of the Chicago *Times* has been prohibited by military order in Western Tennessee.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Sunday Edition.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1864.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

This Department has received dispatches from Gen. Sherman down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says Wilson and Steadman are stirring Wheeler up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him as Gillem did of Morgan. The weather is beautiful and all things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile.

No movements are reported in the Shenandoah Valley, or in the Army of the Potomac.

Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States. (Signed.)

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Latest from the Indian War—Important Military and Political News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Friday, Sept. 10.

The escort of the 8th company of the 2d Minnesota regiment, under Lieut. Phillips, dispatched as a guard to Capt. Fisk's train from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Rice, on the Missouri River, arrived at the last named post in safety, with their charge, on the 15th ult., and left on their return on the 18th ult. Lieut. Phillips saw many traces of Indians along the route. The scouts were warned by friendly Indians not to straggle from the main body, as there were many hostile savages in small parties watching them.

Dispatches have reached Gen. Sibley from Major Adams, commanding at Fort Abercrombie, in which it is stated 550 lodges of Sioux Indians, including the refugees of last winter, had reached the British settlements near the fort. The number of warriors were estimated at 1,000 to 1,200, but they are probably more than one-half of that number, say 600 to 700. There were various conjectures as to the object of their visit, but as the wretches who were concerned in the massacres in 1860, and found protection on British soil are among the number, it may well be conjectured that they are desirous again to be furnished with ammunition and other supplies to enable them to subsist their families during the coming winter and to continue their hostilities against the Americans.

The 11th regiment, just raised and scarcely yet in shape, has been ordered by the war department to Nashville as soon as they can be sent. As this news is published here I suppose it is not contraband and shows the vigor with which reinforcements are sent to the front.

The Governor received an order last night to raise and equip a regiment of heavy artillery. This is what many parties have long wished for, and it is thought that it will fill up in a few days. The order to raise an infantry battalion of four companies was countermanded.

The weather continues very hot and the river falls continually. Our prospects for railroad iron are growing daily smaller.

The County Conventions over the State are now being held and the canvass opens lively. That grand letter from Grant proved a squelcher on the peace men here. They comfort themselves with the hope that it is a forgery.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Guerillas Cleaned Out—Protest of St. Louis Merchants—A Treasury Agent in Trouble.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters in this department:

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Sept. 9, 1864.

Major O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff:

The guerillas have left Cooper County, so that loyal citizens can return. Four companies have been organized under order 107 in that vicinity.

E. B. BROWN, Brig. Gen Commanding.

Our merchants at the Exchange to-day passed a series of resolutions protesting against the condition under which the government is about to open the cotton trade, and appointed various committees to obtain redress for the grievance.

The Fremont Germans are all going in for the new National Convention at Cincinnati, Sept. 28, and they are loud in their willingness to drop Fremont provided Lincoln will withdraw. Lincoln is gaining ground very rapidly in the interior.

The 40th and 41st Missouri regiments have been mustered into service with an aggregate of 1,800 men.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.

Stephen B. Smith and Wm. Moore, two bushwhackers, were hung here yesterday, by order of a military commission.

General Jim Lane and family arrived here yesterday. His presence was probably something to do with the contemplated session of the National Union Executive Committee of the West, of which he is chairman.

General Brown, commanding the District of Central Missouri, telegraphs headquarters here that the guerillas have left Cooper county.

Wm. Burnett, Treasury Agent at Natchez, has been arrested and his office closed, a few days since, by General Brayman, for dishonest practices.

FROM DECATUR.

The State Fair and its Prospects.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Sept. 10.

The show at the State Fair is small in all except stock. Sheep will lead. The Sanitary Fair promises to be a great success, and the attendance immense. The accommodations are ample. Strangers will find a committee at the Court House to assign lodgings. The Fair opens in full on Tuesday.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

An Artillery Duel on Thursday—Lee Massing his Forces.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A special to the *Post* says, news is received from the Army of the Potomac that a heavy artillery duel took place on Thursday with no important result, and that Lee is still massing troops on ou left.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent, 8th, says: Deserters and prisoners who have been brought in within a day or two state that General Lee has moved his headquarters from Richmond to the neighborhood of Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, with the avowed intention of giving battle. If this prove true, we are probably on the eve of another terrific contest. Our preparations for offense and defense are admirable, and Lee will have to elect between allowing us to retain occupation of the Weldon Railroad, or attacking our entrenched positions.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 15th Corps, dated 8th, says: Yesterday morning at seven the rebels made an attack on one of the advance picket posts of the 5th Corps, driving them in upon the line, wounding one and capturing eleven.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 9th Corps, 7th, says, General Grant visited General Wilcox's front to-day, reviewing the recently constructed works.

A branch railroad of that to City Point will be in operation in a few days to every point of the line, dispensing with the heretofore difficult transportation of stores over the lengthy, tortuous and high roads. The feature of the new road is, that it runs up hill and down hill without any reference to the time-honored requirements of grading. The road is now in operation to the Jerusalem plank road.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The rumor on the street that Mobile had been captured, has not been confirmed officially.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 9.—Contrabands from Chester county, who came into our lines last night, report trains running on the Weldon Road as far as Stony Creek, where the supplies are loaded on wagons and hauled to Petersburg, via Dinwiddie Court House. Between 500 and 600 wagons are constantly engaged in this business. Confederate officers are taking all the grain to feed their animals, leaving none for the farmers for next season, except just enough to say they didn't take it all.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 8—Evening.—During the past two days nothing has occurred—not a single gun heard. The rebels are reported to be massing on our left with the intention of penetrating our lines, but have evidently given up the enterprise within a day or two. Strict orders have been issued against intercourse between the pickets.

The following dispatch is in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, September 6.

To Braxton Bragg:

Sherman has continued his retreat beyond Jonesboro. (Signed) J. B. HOOD.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.

The *American* has the following from Gen. Averill, dated 10 o'clock Thursday night:

Maj. Gen. Kelly, Cumberland.

Early retreated this morning towards Winchester. I am on his heels. I have whipped Vaughn's cavalry, captured all his trains which was not burned, and taken two battle flags. He has no artillery. I cut off Imboden.

(Signed) W. W. AVERILL, Maj. Gen.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The New York *Tribune's* special from Harper's Ferry, 9th, says:

Our cavalry have been engaged almost constantly skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, driving them in where they are unsupported by infantry, and retiring whenever they were found too many for us.

Early manifests no further symptoms of a desire to attack us in force, but on the contrary seems fully anxious to retire with the least annoyance.

It is stated that Averill, in falling back from the vicinity of Martinsburg was less fortunate than was asserted yesterday, but nothing like a disaster or serious injury befel him.

The warm days and cold nights begin to tell on our men, inducing chills and fevers to a considerable extent.

The *World's* special from Washington says: Intelligence from the front and the Shenandoah seems to lead to the conclusion that Early's forces must be reinforcing Lee. It is quite certain that Lee is massing reinforcements in front of the Weldon Railroad, believed to be from Early's command. A reconnoissance toward the Shenandoah from this direction failed to find the enemy in large force.

The Indian Troubles on the Plains.

OMAHA, N. T., September 4.—Some of the Cheyenne Sioux coming across some emigrants attacked, robbed and killed them—a small party. This occurred at or near Plum Creek Station, about miles to the west of this place. This tribe of Indians are the most cowardly and dastardly of any of the various tribes that inhabit the vast plains, and are dare not attack any parties that in point of numbers and arms are able to give the least show of fight. General Mitchell, our able military commander of this district, is now and has been out on the warpath for some weeks with a considerable force of cavalry. As yet he has been unable to get a fight out of them. He will probably succeed in driving them off to the north of the line of travel. The Overland Stage Company resumed their regular trips on the 11th ult., and with the probability that there will be no interruption, as a strong force of military will be kept on the line until the trouble is completely done away with.

Politics hereaway are getting interesting. P. W. Hitchcock, our Union candidate for Congressional Delegate, will likely be opposed by Dr. Miller or Wm. Little, peace sneaks of the worst order. Geo. F. Train, Esq., of blowing notoriety, desires the nomination at the hands of the cops, but the sneaks are afraid of him.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER IN CALIFORNIA.

Explosion of a Boiler—150 Passengers Killed or Injured—Telegraph Extension.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The opposition steamboat Washoe exploded her boiler in Sacramento river last night. Her upper works were shattered and her stern blown off. One hundred and fifty passengers were either kill or wounded. Fifty persons are already dead or will soon die. The boat was running at a high rate of speed. The engineer said, before dying, that the cause of the explosion was rotten iron in the boiler.

Telegraph communication is now open as far north as Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Military Operations in Louisiana—The Rebels Expected to attack Brashear City—Gen. Banks Coming North.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—We have advices from New Orleans, September 3d, by the Evening Star. It appears that our forces occupied Clinton, La., only two days and two nights. The rebels had made a demonstration on Berwick City, but accomplished nothing. They are reported to be preparing a formidable expedition to attack Brashear City, or some other point.

Gen. Banks will come North, probably on the steamer of the 15th.

The gunboat Selma and the captured ram Tennessee lie in front of New Orleans, attracting much attention.

The Creole, on her last trip to New Orleans, was chased by a pirate.

FROM MOBILE.

Reported Capture of the City.

NEW YORK, Sept 10.—The *World's* Washington special, dated 11:30 last night, says it was announced in that city that Mobile had fallen. The information is said to have been obtained from rebel deserters, who say the Dog River bar was passed by the whole fleet, and, after a terrific shelling, the city was surrendered, the troops having retired to the interior.

The *Herald's* Fort Gaines correspondent, Sept. 2, says: Gen. Granger has not returned from New Orleans, and there will be no important military operations until he does. In the meantime preparations for work are going on.

FROM MEXICO.

A Better Look for the Juarez Government.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Sept. 10.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent, 3d, says the latest arrivals from Brazos and Santiago bring reports that several vessels which sailed from New Orleans lately for Matamoros with cargoes, and intended for Cortinas' government or a general market have been seized by the French at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The *Herald's* Matamoras correspondent, Aug. 26th, says all communication in that direction is cut off by the French.

Cortinas declares that he will defend Matamoras against the French, as the city has no fortifications it will be difficult for Cortinas to hold out.

Cortinas demands of the merchants of Matamoras a loan of $150,000, which they refuse.

Messrs. Hunn and Hurd, Acting British and Prussian Consuls, have been thrown into prison, together with others, for resisting this demand for money.

General Mejia was advancing on Matamoras with 4,000 troops. He had reached and occupied Monterey.

President Juarez made no resistance, but left for Chihuahua.

Mazatlan is strongly fortified, and in the northern region on the Pacific slope the cause of President Juarez has triumphed. Assistance of the greatest importance was coming from California, and a heavy emigration, friendly to Juarez, was reaching Sonora.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Latest from Below Petersburg and the Shenandoah.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Sept. 11.—A Berryville dispatch of the 10th to the *Herald* states that Col. Lowell, with the 2d Massachusetts and two other cavalry regiments, yesterday destroyed four flour mills and several smaller mills on Opequan creek and captured several prisoners.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch of the 10th states that the rebels are still in force near Winchester and Bunker Hill.

All is quiet at the front.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday evening, Sept. 9.—The batteries on the right and center of our lines kept up quite a lively fire to-day. At intervals the noise made by the cars attracted the attention of the enemy and they endeavored to interrupt the operations of the road, but without success.

Among the regiments whose term of service is about expiring is the 8th New Jersey. It lost a large number of men at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and elsewhere. Major Henley has been in command during the campaign and has been wounded seven different times. None of his wounds have been of a serious character.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, September 9.—The army is in fine health and spirits. Fifteen hundred will cover our losses from all causes in the battles and skirmishes of last week.

The army is now in fine spirits.

SATURDAY, September 10—a. m.—At a point of our line just west of the Jerusalem Plank Road, occupied by the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, the pickets have been so close together that they could converse without difficulty. On a part of this line and some distance in the rear of their advance, the enemy had thrown up a line of rifle pits, which they were opposed, of falling back to them when occasion may demand.

It was determined last night to drive them back to this line and thus straighten our own. About midnight when all was quiet, the division was formed in line of battle, and the picket line being reinforced was ordered to advance.

The rebels were evidently not prepared for such a movement, as they were completely taken by surprise and nearly the entire line captured. They made every effort to retake the lost ground, but did not succeed. Our men now occupy this line and are securely entrenched. We took about 100 prisoners, while our own loss was very light. Desultory firing has been kept up in that vicinity all the morning, and the enemy evidently feel sore at being so taken by surprise. Some of them called out to our men saying that it was "a cussed mean yankee trick; any how, we'll pay you up for it before long.

FROM NASHVILLE.

More About the Defeat of John Morgan.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, September 10.—Dispatches dated September 9th, from Pulaski, from Major Peck, state that General Rousseau concentrated all the forces of Generals Stedman and Granger with his, and moved towards the Tennessee river.

General Milroy has returned to Tullahoma. The cars will reach Columbia this evening (10th) coming north, the railroad being put all right south. The country is filled with bands of rebels, straggled from their commands. Also a portion of a Tennessee brigade, which was disbanded for 30 days.

A report has arrived at General Starkweather's headquarters that the rebel General Dick Taylor has crossed the Mississippi river and is concentrated with Forrest for the purpose of conscriptions in West Tennessee.

A scout who arrived from Savannah says that all males between the ages of 15 and 45 have been conscripted in Mississippi.

The country is full of stragglers.

The loss in General Starkweather's brigade was very small.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 9.—The killing of the rebel General John Morgan is additionally confirmed, and there is not the shadow of a doubt remaining in its truth.

The following additional dispatch relative to the defeat of Morgan has been received by Gov. Johnson:

BULL'S GAP, September 6.

To Governor Johnson:

All Morgan's papers fell into my hands, and show his forces to have exceeded 1,800. His dead exceed 75. His command fled in great confusion after his death. I pursued them eight miles, but the chivalry use the spurs with more vigor than the sabre. I will forward all his papers.

ALVIN C. GILLEM.

Gen. Gillem is in command of East Tennessee Union troops. His forces that defeated Morgan consisted of Tennessee regiments. D.

The War in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 11.—A Nashville dispatch states that Hood left little of value in Atlanta, most of the government stores and railroad material having previously been removed to Macon.

REBEL ADVICES.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day contains a dispatch from Hood's army dated Sept. 7th, which says that yesterday our advance drove the enemy from Jonesboro and recaptured the hospital containing 90 of our wounded.

Sherman continues to draw back towards Atlanta for the purpose, it is reported, of strengthening the works on the eastern and western sides.

Wheeler's Rebel Raid in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 9.—Wheeler's raiders in Tennessee have been divided, and are vainly trying to cross the Tennessee. Gen. Rousseau's troops are following them with effect and harassing them continually, and have captured many prisoners. Wheeler's men are deserting in great numbers.

Last Sunday, the 9th Pennsylvania regiment encountered a brigade of the raiders, under Dibrell, in Rutherford county, and defeated them. Our loss was only one killed, while the rebels lost 26 in killed and 116 prisoners. Dibrell retreated in haste, beyond Murfreesboro.

The raiders are having a troublesome time. Their late and present experience will cure them of the raiding mania.

Gen. Wallace to Command the 8th Corps.

NEW YORK, Saturday, September 10.—The *Post's* Washington special says General Lew. Wallace has returned from the army to Baltimore, to assume command of the 8th Corps.

The Fossil Comes Out.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says the *National Intelligencer* to-day comes out strongly in favor of McClellan for President.

An Offer.

BOSTON, September 10.—The Boston banks offer, it is said, to bid for four millions of the new 6 per cent loan.

Union Expeditions in Florida.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The *Herald's* Key West correspondent reports several expeditions in Florida, in which horses, cotton and valuable property were captured.

THE VERY LATEST

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

How the People are Rallying to Save the Government.

THE DRAFT—WHAT SECRETARY STANTON SAYS.

The War in Virginia—From Grant's Army.

"A Cussed Mean Yankee Trick"—From the Shenandoah.

THE GREAT UNION RALLY IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Springfield and Indianapolis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Loan—The Bids—How the People Sustain the Government.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 10.

A good beginning was made to-day in opening bids for the balance of the Government loan. Four hundred and seventy were opened, which is believed to be but about one-half. The aggregate number of bids when the other part of this loan was offered in June last, was seven hundred and twenty. The amount bid for now is but thirty one and a-half millions, yet the bids opened to-day amount to about sixty-five millions, OR MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OFFERED.

This eagerness to get the loan is as gratifying as surprising to Mr. Fessenden. Four and three one-hundredths per cent premium appears to have been the figure agreed upon by many large banking houses, and bids to the amount of about twenty millions at this rate were opened to-day, among which were the following.

First National Bank, New York, five millions; Second National Bank, Brooklyn, four million two hundred and fifty thousand.

First National Bank, Syracuse, one hundred and thirty three thousand.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., two hundred thousand. Vermilyea & Co., one million six hundred thousand.

Ninth National Bank, New York, five hundred thousand.

First National Bank, Washington, six hundred thousand.

Livermore, Clews & Co., two million two hundred thousand.

First National Bank, Philadelphia, two million two hundred thousand.

Stewart Bros., Philadelphia, two hundred thousand.

Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, seven hundred thousand.

E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, eight hundred thousand.

Jay, Cook & Co., Washington, two million seven hundred and fifty thousand.

Six per cent was the highest premium offered, eight bidders offering this figure for an aggregate of $47,000. About $300,000 was bid for at a premium of from five to six per cent; and $700,000 at from four and a half to five per cent. About $1,000,000 at a premium from four and three one-hundredths to four and fifty hundredths, and over three million at from four to four and three hundredths.

These figures show that over twenty five and a half million is bid for at from four per cent and upwards premium. The indications are that bids above four and three hundredths will be accepted, and that there will need to be a division pro rata among those who bid at that figure.

About thirty bidders were willing to give only par for the loan, and their bids amounted to about one million dollars. Among them were the following:

Third National Bank, St. Louis, fifty-three thousand.

First National Bank, Boston, fifty thousand.

James Monroe, Syracuse, twenty-five thousand.

Second National Bank, Toledo, fifty thousand.

First National Bank, Springfield, Ill., fifty thousand.

Third National Bank, Chicago, two hundred thousand.

Williamsburg Savings' Bank, N. Y., one hundred and twelve thousand.

Tradesmen's Bank, Chelsea, Mass., fifty thousand.

Among the Western bids opened yesterday may be mentioned.

Second National Bank, Sandusky, five thousand at 4.

Third National Bank, St. Louis, sixty thousand, mostly par or ⅓.

Asa Richardson, Monroe, Wis., fifteen hundred at 4½.

First National Bank, Erie, Pa., thirty thousand at 2.

T. A. Weaye, Milwaukee, ten thousand at 5.

First National Bank, Charleston, Ohio, thirty-five thousand at 3¼.

O. Conklite, Chicago, one thousand at 3¼.

S. S. Truder, Madison, Ind., five thousand at 3.

Israel S. Dodge, Cincinnati, three thousand at 4.

J. V. Harsted, Vergennes, Ind., six thousand at 1 to 3.

Amos Webbarber, Vergennes, Ind., five thousand at 2¼.

Fifth National Bank, Chicago, one hundred thousand at from 3 4-100 to 3 and 81-100.

Jonathan Burr, Chicago, six thousand at 4¼.

First National Bank of Racine, Wis., one thousand at 3-100.

Second National Bank of Freeport, Ill., thirteen thousand at same figure.

John Eggers, Cincinnati, one thousand at 4.

Third National Bank of St. Louis, five thousand at 5.

U. S. Hamlin, Cincinnati, fifteen thousand at 2 to 4.

E. Hallen, Chillicothe, two hundred at 4½.

J. P. White, Madison, Ind., one thousand at 4.

T. Cogley, of same town, one thousand at 5.

David Preston & Co., Chicago, twenty thousand at 1 to 4 66-100.

Wm. Thorwood, Cincinnati, one thousand at 4.

J. S. Hatchell, Lexington, Ky., one thousand at 4.

C. W. Patwin, Louisville, one thousand at from 2 to 5.

James Camel, Dayton, three thousand at 5.

First Davenport National Bank, two thousand at 3¼.

First National Bank of Springfield, Ill., fifty thousand at par.

Chas. S. Steele, Waukegan, Ill., five thousand at 1, and five thousand at 2.

Tyler, Ullman & Co., Chicago, fifty thousand at par to 3 per cent.

Second National Bank of Chicago, four hundred thousand, at from par to 3½ per cent.

First National Bank of Wellington, Ohio, twenty-five thousand, at 3¼ to 4½.

First National Bank of Pittsburg, one hundred and twenty-five thousand, at from 3 to 5½.

Third National Bank, Pittsburg, two thousand at four and a half.

W. L. Coolbaugh, Chicago, fifty thousand at two and fifty thousand at three.

On the supposition that only bids at about four and three one-hundredths per cent premium will be accepted, the fate of most Western bids yet opened is easily seen.

Secretary Stanton on the Coming Draft—National Finances—General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 10.

SECRETARY STANTON ON THE DRAFT.

To a gentleman of national reputation, who recently came here to urge the postponement of the draft in his State for his political reasons, Secretary Stanton made answer substantially in this wise, "No, sir, the reinforcement of the armies is more essential to the welfare of the nation than the success of any State election; besides, I think you are altogether wrong in your opinion as to the effect of the draft among loyal people; I believe they see very plainly the necessity of reinforcing our armies, and that they will not object to the enforcement of the draft where the quotas are not filled by volunteering."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that he has authority under the 174 section of the excise law to make such regulations as may be necessary to allow for the full amount paid by any persons for licenses under the old law, when reassessments are to be made under the new law. This overrules a former decision by which no credit was to be given for amounts paid under the law.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The balance of the bids for the loan of 1881 were opened to-day. With few exceptions they were smaller than those of yesterday, and the aggregate was about eight and a half millions. The rate of premium is generally higher. Also three and a half millions of the amount being taken at four per cent. and upwards.

J. M. Brown, eight thousand at 5.

J. M. Brown, eight thousand at 4.

J. S. Carpenter, St. Louis, three thousand at 4.

The following are

KENTUCKY BIDS.

A. McClusky, five hundred at 8.

Chas. W. Fry, five hundred at 4—both from Louisville.

The following are

OHIO BIDS.

John Rhoads, Akron, three thousand at 3.

First National Bank, Akron, fifteen thousand at 4½.

Richland National Bank, Mansfield, fifty thousand at par to 2.

First National Bank, McConnellsville, fifteen thousand at 4.

G. W. Harshman, Dayton City, five thousand at 4½.

G. Herrick, Cleveland, eight thousand at par.

J. W. Ellis, Cincinnati, one hundred thousand at 3 to 4, and sixty-seven thousand at 4.

First National Bank, Zanesville, twenty-five hundred at three, and twenty-five hundred at three and a half.

First National Bank, Bryant, fifteen thousand, at three.

Moses Scott, Lebanon, twenty thousand at four, and ten thousand, at five.

F. W. Williams, Cincinnati, five thousand, at three, and five thousand at four.

J. L. Miller, Berea, five hundred at five.

W. W. Bruce, Cleveland, three hundred at five.

H. D. Olmstead, Cincinnati, one thousand at five.

A. Praden, Dayton, two thousand at four and a half.

S. Wood, Cincinnati, one thousand at four.

J. W. Jolan, Hamilton, five thousand at four.

T. E. Bass, Columbus, one thousand at five.

L. Hewitt, Columbus, one thousand at four.

E. S. Pritchard & Co., Cincinnati, one thousand at five.

First National Bank, Jefferson, ten thousand at four and a quarter, and ten thousand at four and a half.

Loomis & Burnett, Dayton, six thousand at from par to three.

First National Bank, Elyria, fifty thousand at par.

First National Bank, Mount Gilead, seven thousand at four, and fourteen thousand at from three to four.

S. T. Hamilton, of Toledo, one thousand at par.

M. Kramer, of Cincinnati, two thousand at par.

G. Morrow, of Mansfield, two thousand at 4½ and three thousand at 5.

First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, ten thousand at 5 and twenty thousand at 4.

James Alman, of Cincinnati, ten thousand at 4.

Jared Perish, of Hamilton, five thousand at 4.

J. W. Warner, of Cleveland, seven thousand at 5.

G. W. McClintock, of Connecticut, fifty thousand at 5.

T. Harret & Son, of Dayton, twelve hundred at 4.

Fourth National Bank, of Cincinnati, twenty thousand six hundred at 3¾.

First National Bank, of Cadiz, ten thousand at 3 and thirty thousand at from 4 to 5.

Benno Speyer, of Cincinnati, ten thousand at 4.

John K. Benan, of Cincinnati, three thousand at 5.

First National Bank, of Wellington, five thousand at 4½, fifteen thousand at 4 and five thousand at 3¾.

The following are

INDIANA BIDS.

E. Rose, of Madison, one thousand at 4.

J. H. Cunningham, of Madison, fifteen thousand at 4.

First National Bank of Madison, twenty thousand at 3 and one thousand at 5.

First National Bank, Lawrenceburg, fifteen thousand at one.

The following are from West Virginia:

W. C. Morgan, Wheeling, six hundred at five.

G. A. Henderson, Parkersburg, ten thousand at four.

The following are from Pittsburg:

Third National Bank, sixty-three thousand at four.

First National Bank, five thousand at one and a half, and five thousand at two and a half.

Caroline Thompson, one thousand at four.

J. Ebeth, one thousand at four.

James Morgan, four thousand at five.

There were no further subscriptions from Michigan.

THE PETERSBURG TRAGEDY.

The court of inquiry relative to the Petersburg mine disaster resumed its sessions a week ago, since which time a considerable number of witnesses have been examined.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Reinbauld, Assistant Register of the Treasury who has been sick for some months, will probably soon resign, and J. A. Graham, present acting assistant, is likely to be promoted to the position.

A recapitulation of figures shows that the whole number of bids was seven hundred and seventy; the amount offered was about seventy-two and a-half millions dollars, of which twenty-nine and a-half millions were at a premium of four per cent and upwards.

Among the largest bidders to-day were the Mechanics' Bank of New York, three hundred and twenty-five thousand, at 4 per cent.

Bowery Savings Bank, one-half million at 3 to 5.

J. L. Ellis, Cincinnati, one hundred and sixty-seven thousand at 3 to 4.

Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, two hundred thousand at 2.55 to 4.37.

Seventh National Bank, three hundred thousand at from 2¾ to 4.

Mechanics Bank, one-half million at 1 to 3.

Crogin & Co., three hundred thousand at 4.

Ferre & Co., three hundred thousand at par to 3.

Bank of the Republic, Boston, two hundred thousand at 2½.

Philadelphia Bank, one-half million at 3 to 4½.

Bank of New York, one-half million at 3.50 to 4.50.

Sixty-three thousand was taken at 6 per cent by four persons.

Five hundred at 8 per cent, by John Brenan, Fortress Monroe.

Eight hundred, at seven per cent, by Francis Furman, Chicago.

Five hundred, at ten per cent, by H. H. Kelly, New York.

The following were those sent yesterday, complete:

ILLINOIS BIDS.

J. Medill, Chicago, five thousand, at two.

First National Bank, Aurora, ten thousand, at one and ten thousand at two.

John DeKoven, Chicago, five thousand at three.

D. J. Coes, Chicago, six thousand at four.

B. W. Raymond, Chicago, two thousand at two and a half, and one thousand at three.

Wm. Colvert, Geneva, fifteen hundred at four.

Mechanics Bank, Chicago, fifty thousand at one and a half, fifty thousand at three, and fifty thousand at four.

The following is the list from Wisconsin:

WISCONSIN BIDS.

A. S. Richardson, Monroe, one thousand at five and two hundred.

Beloit Bank, twenty-one hundred at from three to five.

H. Muffner, four thousand at five.

The following are the

IOWA BIDS.

Chas Moehler, Des Moines, one thousand at four, and ten thousand at four and a quarter.

First National Bank, Burlington, two thousand five hundred at four.

The following are the

MISSOURI BIDS.

T. Long, St. Louis, five thousand at three.

H. Cox, St. Louis, five thousand, at five.

Gen. Spinner, the United States Treasurer, yesterday received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Please put into the treasury the enclosed six dollars, the excess paid me as a witness at a court martial in a neighboring city.

The Acting Quartermaster knowing the fact that I had come and was about to return the same day made out an account for me which he said was correct, and as usual paying for an additional day for coming and another for going. This sum in itself is no object to the Treasury, but if it be the means of drawing the attention of the government to the like abuses in this department of the public service it may save hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Among the unaccepted bids for the new loan there were two amounting in the aggregate to over six millions at from 2.87½ to 3.75 premium, and another for one million four hundred thousand at from 3.07 to 3.87½. A party of citizens of New York subscribed together for five thousand, offering 10 per cent premium—the highest rate of all.

It will be interesting to bidders to know that the bonds in payment of the loan will be ready for delivery at the Treasury Department to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. Such prompt delivery is unprecedented and is due to the arrangements made by Secretary Fessenden and Assistant Secretary Harrington previous to the opening of the proposals. The blanks have been printed and otherwise prepared so as to require only the signatures of the proper officers.

The adjustment of the bids, with a view to the awards was not completed until eleven o'clock last night.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Arrest of a Supposed Quantrell—Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Sept. 11.

A refugee who was formerly a wagon master in the rebel army in Missouri informed the authorities yesterday that he met two men on the street one of whom he recognized as the notorious murderer, Quantrell, and that the other was also a rebel. Gen. Hovey immediately caused their arrest. They were found at the Bates House. They are now closely confined in the guard-house at the Soldiers' Home.

A dispatch has been sent to Gen. Rosecrans, at St. Louis, requesting that some person be sent here who is acquainted with Quantrell and can swear to his identity. The prisoner stoutly denies that he is the guerilla, but the refugee is positive.

The 50th Indiana Veterans, Lieut. Col. Wells, 250 strong, will leave for the front to-morrow.

Volunteering continues brisk, and the chances are that many counties of the State will avoid the draft altogether.

The southern bound train on the Jeffersonville road last night ran off the track about 200 yards from the depot, owing to the displacement of a switch. Two persons were killed and several severely if not mortally wounded. The train contained some 300 soldiers. It is suspected that the switch was moved by rebels on purpose to slaughter the troops. What is singular about it is that no one was hurt who did not attempt to jump off the train. The track has been cleared of the machinery and trains will run regularly to-morrow.

The Citizen's street railroad is making rapid progress. The iron is now being laid on Illinois street, and the track will be completed to the state fair grounds in time for that exhibition.

The Union Wigwam will be completed and opened for a dedicatory meeting next Wednesday night.

The draft is expected to come off the 15th, with no postponement on account of the weather.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Military and General News—From Memphis and Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sunday, Sept. 11, 1864.

Gen. A. J. Smith and staff are still here. Their orders to move have not been received and the destination of his command is still unknown.

I have spoken with some of the officers of the 2d Division, 16th Army Corps, lately from Memphis. They are of the opinion that, with the exception of the 58th Illinois and one New York regiment, two-thirds of the men will go for Lincoln if they have a chance to cast their votes. The 122d Illinois, Col. Yates, is said to be almost unanimously for the Union ticket.

The following order has been issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CAIRO, CAIRO, Sept. 11, 1864.

General Orders No. 21.

1st. In compliance with General Orders No. 18, Headquarters of Post Department, September 10, 1864, I hereby assume command of the post of Cairo, and all orders will remain in force until changed.

2d First Lieutenant Daniel N. Sanderson, 139th Illinois Volunteers, is hereby appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant General for this post. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

(Signed) R. DAVISSON, Colonel Commanding Post.

The steamer City of Alton, Captain Calvert, Clerk P. W. Blackley, has just arrived, bringing Memphis dates of yesterday afternoon and New Orleans papers of the 5th, neither containing any news not given in your Memphis dispatch.

Gen. Sol Meredith and staff started for Paducah on the steamer Convoy to day to take command of the District of Western Kentucky.

Cairo has been assigned to the District of Illinois and to the command of Gen. H. E. Paine, headquarters at Springfield, by order of Gen. Halleck.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 8, *via* CAIRO, Sunday, Sept. 11.

Fort Pickering sent eastward one hundred compliments this morning to Gen. Sherman and the brave boys who took the rebel stronghold, Atlanta.

Mrs. Major Booth, who lost her husband at Fort Pillow, to whom so much kind attention was shown for whom so much sympathy was expressed in her bereavement, about whom so many patriotic letters were written and speeches made, has been arrested and confined in Irving Block, and lately sentenced by military commission to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison at Alton for receiving a bribe and permitting a she rebel to pass through our lines laden with quinine, gold, &c. She was on picket duty or employed by detectives to examine women passing through our lines, and accepted the tempting compensation.

Col. Butterick's brigade of one hundred day men consisting of the 39th, 40th and 41st Wisconsin Infantry, and the 45th Iowa, have been relieved from duty, and start for home to-day.

CAIRO, Sept. 11.—There is a report at Little Rock that the rebel Gen. Price recently died at Arkadelphia of dysentery.

Seventy-five hhds tobacco arrived from Paducah for New York.

The steamer City of Alton brings Memphis dates of yesterday and New Orleans advices of the 5th.

Memphis was illuminated last night in honor of recent victories.

The post of Cairo is separated from Western Kentucky and attached to the district of Illinois, under Gen Halbert E. Paine.

Gen. Meredith left for Paducah to take command.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Draft and Enrollment in Illinois—Political and Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sunday, Sept. 11, 1864.

Much anxiety is felt to know the result of the efforts being made in Cook county to revise and correct its enrollment. Committees from various counties in the State, which have been here to look into their local military affairs, suppose if a revision of the enrollment of Cook county is allowed before the draft, that the same privilege will be allowed to them. They also claim (and such seems to be the general impression) that when Col. Hancock, of Chicago, was lately here, examining into the quotas and credits of Cook county, he discovered some errors in the quotas and credits by which the deficit of Cook was much reduced; so that Cook county, instead of having a deficit of 4,600, had only a deficit of 2,600. This is wholly a mistake, and, in justice to the military authorities here, I would state that I have just been shown a correspondence between Gen. Fuller and Col. Hancock on the subject. Col. Hancock was referred to the rumors in circulation in Chicago and elsewhere in relation to some supposed errors which he had discovered.

His reply was manly and characteristic of that gentleman. He states in his letter that he visited Springfield before the quotas and credits were announced, at the earnest solicitation of Gen. Fuller, and that while here, by the courtesy of Col. Oakes and Gen. Fuller, every facility was extended to him for investigating the whole subject, and that the result of his examination was that he had full confidence in the carefulness and accuracy with which the record had been kept, and that equal and exact justice and impartiality in the assignment of quotas and apportionment of credits had been done by those officers to Cook county. This, I presume, will settle all questions of apportionment here.

This, of course, does not, however, reach the question as to the correctness of the enrollment taken by Provost Marshal James. That subject, I believe, still remains under examination in your city.

I notice that the *State Register*, the Copperhead paper here, is trying to make some capital out of some supposed defect in the 13th District.

The facts are simply these: Capt. Phillips, the Provost Marshal of that district, supposing that he had a right to draft without orders from the Provost Marshal General, took some steps to draft in some different sub-districts in his district, and commenced to do so, but, finding he had no authority, abandoned it. He doubtless acted without authority or orders. It was simply a mistake of the officer, and that is all there is of it.

One or two recruits for the new organization regiment arrived here yesterday from Bureau county and twelve from Winnebago county, and were mustered in.

Charles Philbrick, assistant to Mr. Hatch, Secretary of State, left here for Washington yesterday to act as assistant private secretary to the President.

Hon. Jesse K. Dubois has been appointed to serve on the National Union Central Committee from the State of Illinois, in place of Hon. Jesse C. Cook, nominated to Congress, and has already entered upon the duties of his position with a zeal and earnestness which indicate an intention to devote all his time to them from now till election. No better selection could be made for this position than Mr. Dubois. He not only knows by name and reputation, but by personal acquaintance, every politician and man of note in the State, is possessed of a naturally keen mind and sagacious intellect, and, what is better than all, the common sense of an eminently practical man. What Uncle Jesse don't know with regard to political matters is not worth knowing.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Grand Loyal Rally in the Home of Little Mac.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 11th, 1864.

The largest political meeting ever seen in this city was held in Independence Square, on Saturday evening. The occasion was the ratification meeting of the National Union nominations of President and Vice-President. At least 10,000 people were present. Two stands were erected, one immediately in the rear of Independence Hall, and the other at the southwest end of the square. A fine display of fireworks took place during the evening in the centre of the square, which received reiterated rounds of applause. One piece bore the names of Lincoln and Johnson surrounded with appropriate devices. About 9 o'clock various Ward delegations began to arrive, and for upwards of an hour a continuous stream of people bearing transparencies, banners, lanterns, lamps, torches, flags, &c., poured into the square. When the last of these delegations had arrived the entire square presented a perfect blaze of light. The most of the Ward delegations were headed with bands of music, which played patriotic strains as they entered the enclosure.

Chestnut, Walnut, Fifth and Sixth streets were almost impassable. During the continuance of the meeting these streets were blocked up with people bent on receiving different delegations as they marched through the streets.

Hon. Simon Cameron acted as chairman at the main stand. At the close of the meeting Cameron said:

EX-SECRETARY CAMERON'S SPEECH.

I have been delighted with the whole meeting. I never saw one so large. It is to me the surest evidence of the certain election of our candidates, Lincoln and Johnson. I am pleased to know that in the city where the candidate of the Chicago Convention was born so large and enthusiastic a meeting can be held in opposition to him.

A REPENTANT DEMOCRAT.

The speech of the evening was made by Hon John Cessna, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cessna has all his life been a leading democrat and remained with that party up to the time of the meeting of the Chicago Convention. He gives, as the reason for leaving the party that he could not swallow the Chicago platform.

He is an able man and a most important accession to the Union ranks. He will bring with him at least fifteen thousand loyal democrats who will vote for Lincoln and Johnson, being unable to swallow the Chicago platform.

The resolutions at the meeting were of the strongest kind, and were received with tremendous cheers of approbation.

Pennsylvania will roll up a big majority for Lincoln and Johnson.

Reinforcements for the Frontier.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 7.—The steamer Effie Deans arrived yesterday afternoon from St Louis, loaded with Government stores and troops for the Upper Missouri. The troops consisted of six companies of the 1st U. S. Volunteers and a regiment of white refugees enlisted at Norfolk, Va. They are going to Fort Rice as a reinforcement to Gen. Sully in his expedition against the Indians.

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 11.—The steamer Robt. Morris, Captain Darrell, arrived here tonight 20 days from New Orleans. She reports that on Thursday last, the steamer Keystone State captured a fine blockade steamer, the Elenecy, and sent her into Beaufort.

New Advertisements.

DEARBORN SEMINARY (Day School for Young Ladies), at 51 & 53 Wabash avenue. The ninth year of this institution opens on Monday, the 19th of September. There are three departments—Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate. Catalogues can be obtained by addressing the Principal or calling at the Seminary. Z. GROVER, Principal.

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, Jacksonville. A healthy locality, beautiful residence, ample accommodations, experienced teachers, mild and paternal government, very reasonable expenses. College year commences September 1st. Send for catalogue. C. ADAMS.

PORTABLE HAY PRESSES. Improved Patterns. Hay Cutters, Cider Presses, Feed Mills, Kitchen Mills, Corn Shellers, Improved Massillon Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Trucks, Farm Implements. All kinds of repairing. WM. FIELDING & CO., 24, 26 & 28 West Lake st.

OIL LAND.—A few parties by uniting together, can purchase, for cash, if immediately, a choice tract of land in Venango county, Pennsylvania, partly developed. Shares $1,000 each. E. BRADY, 133 South Fifth street, Philadelphia.

HOMOEPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia. Session of 1864-65 begins October 3d. Faculty—C. Hering, M. D.; Ad. Lippe, M. D.; H. N. Guernsey, M. D.; C. G. Raue, M. D.; J. G. Starkey, M. D.; F. Wilson, M. D.; C. Neidhard, M. D.; Prof. Stephens. Address C. HERRMAN, M. D., Dean, 1105 Filbert street.

HICKORY WOOD! HICKORY WOOD!! I am now receiving at my yard on Twelfth street, Lake cords best quality Detroit River Hickory Wood, and have also on hand a large stock of Beech and Maple Wood. D. M. ELDRED.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that all powers of Attorney heretofore given by me to ELIJAH D. GORHAM, of Will County, are this day revoked. He is no longer my Agent or Attorney. A. H. GOHAM. Chicago, September 5th, 1864.

LAMPS, OILS & GLASSWARE, THE BEST STOCK IN THE WEST, At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. For sale by GEO. G. POPE, 133 Clark st.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS of Chicago are requested to meet at the Hall of the Tailor's Protective Union on MONDAY EVENING, 12th, at 7½ o'clock. Important business. All persons working in Chicago will be wanted before the meeting. By order of the Tailor's Protective Union. EDWARD HENDERSON, Sec'y. The following was received by telegraph from Springfield, Ill.: The tailors strike. F. MCARTHUR, Pres't.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of the undersigned, in the firm of VAN BUREN & CO., expires from and after this day by limitation. T. J. PICKETT, ... H. R. ENOCH. Chicago, Sept. 10, 1864.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW. ONE WEEK ONLY! COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th.

TO THE VOTERS OF COOK COUNTY.—Having served three years and a quarter in the army during this rebellion, and having been honorably discharged for reason of the expiration of my term of service, I have come home to remain. I would announce myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, And would respectfully solicit your support for that office. JAMES R. HUGUNIN.

New Advertisements.

NEW MUSIC. H. M. HIGGINS Has just issued from his mammoth establishment, 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., a very pretty song and chorus by Frank Howe, entitled "Sweet Maggie Lee," Price, thirty-five cents. ALSO, A BRILLIANT GALLOPADE, Entitled SENIOR GALLOPADE, By H. Schruer. PRICE, FORTY CENTS. The above pieces will be sent to any address, on receipt of marked price, by addressing the publisher as above.

TOBACCO FOR SALE. 1,500 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, S. M. 1-11, A B & C, and other grades. Twenty tons sound old stock Plug Tobacco in Caddies. 600,000 Cigars of various grades and brands. All for sale at less than manufacturers' rates by E. H. SHOFELDT, 32 and 40 South Water street.

TRY THE SILVER PEARL SOAP. The cheapest and best Family Soap in the market, wholesale and retail, at the manufacturers, 54 State street, and for sale by most of the principal dealers.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, At 149 South Clark Street, For the especial treatment of all chronic diseases which appertain to the EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. N. B.—Having for years studied Anatomically, Physiologically and Pathologically all diseases of the above mentioned organs, together with all MALIGNANT DISEASES of a tumefied character, such as cancer, &c., I am enabled to warrant a perfect cure of all curable diseases. Office at 149 South Clark street. P. O. Box 2135, Chicago, Ill. D. MACRAE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Formerly of the U. S. army.

FALL AND WINTER. The most elegant stock of GOODS FOR GENTS' WEAR EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO NOW OPENING. ELY, Draper and Tailor. 9 Tremont Block.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Any one having a first class retail Boot and Shoe stock, with the store to rent, in a good business locality, can learn of a purchaser by immediately addressing "L & J," P. O. Box 1514.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE. One 30-Horse Power Stationary, with Tubular Boiler. Has but six months. Good as new. One 15-Horse, Stationary or Portable. One 24-Horse Locomotive Boiler. J. C. RICHARDS, 69 Washington street.

WET NURSE WANTED. Apply at office of Dr. J. ADAMS ALLEN, No. 7 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington sts., between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

REMOVAL. The Producers' Bank, McLEANSBORO, ILLINOIS, Having given the required notices, will, at the expiration of said notices, change its location to the City of Chicago with an increased capital to $100,000. With a chartered privilege to increase to $300,000. S. DOOLITTLE, President.

PINE TIMBER LANDS. $3 PER ACRE ONLY. 4,380 acres Pine Timber Lands in Wisconsin, entered six years ago by a man well qualified for the business at a cost of more than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to get the best selections. These lands are well located and are contiguous to water, and the amount of PINE Timber growing on them, and the ease with which it can be got to market. These lands have got to be sold immediately for cash to close up an account, and therefore are offered at the above low figure. For full particulars address KENT & GOODBURY, Real Estate Agents, Davenport, Iowa.

STEAM TO EUROPE.—Persons about to visit Europe would do well to call and see the General Agent of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. in Chicago before leaving for the East, as he is issuing return tickets to Liverpool and Queenstown at reduced rates of passage. Steamers leave New York as follows: CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday, August 27th. ETNA ..... Sept. 3d. EDINBURGH ..... 10th. Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

CANCELING STAMPS For Canceling U. S. Tax Stamps. Also all kinds of Railroad Stamps, Business Dies, &c., MADE TO ORDER. Electrotyping and Stereotyping of every description executed promptly. A. ZEESE, 47 CLARK STREET.

BROWN'S BABY TENDER, OR MAGIC CRADLE. CALL AND SEE IT AT Noble's Notion and Toy Bazaar, (SIGN OF THE YANKEE,) 175 LAKE STREET.

BURLEY & TYRRELL WILL SELL TO THE TRADE BY THE PACKAGE White Granite and Common Ware At Current New York Prices, WITH THE ADDITION OF FREIGHT.

5000 doz. Fall and Winter Hosiery
2000 " " " " Gloves,
1000 " Hoods and Nubias.

A very full line of YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, BUCK GOODS, ETC. Also, a very attractive assortment of PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS AND FANCY SHIRTINGS. Large and close buyers will find it for their advantage to call and examine our stock. SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, 10, 12 and 14 Lake Street.

LUMBER. ELKINS & MERRILL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Green Bay and Saginaw LUMBER, HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW YARD ON LUMBER STREET, AT THE Alton and St. Louis R. R. Bridge. Our old customers particularly are solicited for a renewal of their orders.

New Advertisements.

FALL TRADE. We remind our friends and the trade generally that our stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Worsted and Woolen Goods, Yankee Notions, Hosiery, &c., &c., is very large, purchased before the late material advance, and which we are selling freely BELOW EASTERN PRICES. Package buyers will find it much for their advantage to examine our offerings. ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL. BOWEN BROTHERS, 19 & 21 Lake St.

FUR GOODS AND BUFFALO ROBES. E. P. L. BROOM, 50 Lake street, Chicago, 50. WHOLESALE DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c. I offer to country merchants a large and attractive stock of goods in the above line. E. P. L. BROOM, 50 Lake st., Chicago.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC., Are now ready to offer to the trade a very full and well assorted stock for Fall and Winter Trade, Embracing all new and choice styles of HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, GENTS' FURS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SKATING CAPS, UMBRELLAS, ROBES, BUCK GLOVES, MITTENS, &c., &c. All of which will be offered at the lowest Eastern prices. All buyers are solicited to examine our stock before buying. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 12, 13 and 14 Lake st., Chicago.

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. They have in store the largest stock of Eastern work in the West, bought in May and June, before the advance, and which they are selling lower than Eastern prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY.—A Boarding and Day School. Re-Opened September 12. Applications can be made of the Principal at 383 West Randolph street, or address Miss C. A. GREGG, P. O. Box 684, Chicago, Ill.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL, Felt and Composition Roofers. 10,000 Bbls ROOFING COMPOSITION. A large stock of FELT, COMPOSITION, BOAT PITCH, COAL TAR, &C., CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All orders from the country promptly filled, and prices as low as at any house. Office, 45 Dearborn st.

BUGGIES. AN ASSORTMENT OF Open and Top Buggies, DEMOCRAT WAGONS OF OUR OWN MAKE. Best Style and Material, Equal to any in the market. HENRY WILLETS, Manufactory and Salesroom, Corner of State and Twelfth Streets.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON —IN— BOOTS & SHOES —AT— R. BAMBER & CO'S, 132 Lake Street. Manufactured by EDWIN C. BURT, New York, Consisting of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's new styles of Balmorals, front button Congress, Imitation Buckle Congress, Congress Imitation Balmorals, Congress Imitation Buskin, with other new and beautiful varieties, all of which we shall warrant. In addition to the above we have a great variety of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Goods; also, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Balmorals, Congress, Men's Buckle Boots, Imitation Buckle, &c. We offer great inducements in our Wholesale Department. All who buy goods in this market should examine our stock before purchasing. R. BAMBER & CO., 132 Lake street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS At JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 101 Washington street.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE, Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places. FOR SALE BY DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse, 109 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

1,000 R. R. BARROWS. Also, Garden and Coal Barrows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Ploughs, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, In very large quantities at FURST & BRADLEY'S, 46 and 48 North Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 6011.

METAL WAREHOUSE, DICKERSON, STURGES & CO. IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, And Dealers in Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY. 199 & 201 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

N. F. MERRILL, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE, AND LAMP GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 71 & 73 Randolph street, Chicago.

NOTICE. TO HARDWARE MEN. The stock of a Hardware, Tin and Stove Store for sale below Chicago prices. Location a good one, at a railroad crossing, 125 miles from Chicago. Has a good run of custom. Good reasons for selling. For particulars address G. H. D., Chicago, Ill.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Hats, Caps and Millinery Goods at wholesale and retail. Also a large lot of Furs. These goods will and must be sold. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine this stock. 183 Lake street.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, author of a New System of treating diseases of the Eye and Ear, and new operations for Cross Eyes, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, &c. A graduate of the Medical College, New York. Ear and Eye Infirmary, ...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

WHAT THE WAR IS ABOUT.

Mr. Seward in his speech at Auburn, New York, on the 3d inst., makes a point which deserves to be constantly kept in the popular mind. Lest some of our readers fail to notice it, since many persons never read speeches on account of their length, we reproduce it in brief. It is not new, for the TRIBUNE has advanced it; but it inheres in the very germ and kernel of this contest.

The sum of it is, that four years ago the people of the United States elected Abraham Lincoln lawful and constitutional President; whereupon seven States, followed by six more, at once revolted and set up another man for President, and are to-day fighting to establish his authority in the revolted provinces.

We, on the other hand, are fighting to vindicate the right of Abraham Lincoln to be President of the whole Union, according to the lawful vote of the nation. We have already established his authority in whole or in part, in nine or more of them, with good prospect of securing it in the rest. But in the meantime the period of election arrives again. It is a great pity that it occurs at this juncture, but there is no help for it, and we must vote again. A portion of our people propose to yield to the demand of the revolted portion by dropping Mr. Lincoln and putting in his place another man. Mr. Seward is right in saying, that if we do that thing, we give up the very kernel of the contest! We divest the war of its principal meaning; and even if we shall continue to carry it on to recover the revolted region to the nation, it is an emasculated affair, with half its motive power lost out of it.

Mr. Seward is right; we ought not only to choose a loyal President and enforce his authority over the whole Union, but we ought to insist that the man lawfully elected by the vote of the people of the United States shall be in his own person accepted as their ruler for his term. Mr. Lincoln has not been the President of the whole nation, and if now defeated in the election, never will be, unless taken up at a future time; which is not likely. The rebels, therefore, gain their point. Now they ought by no means to be allowed to carry their aim in any such way. In after years it will be a fresh incitement to revolt, that the rebellion succeed in part now. But if they are wholly beaten, and Mr. Lincoln is made in fact the ruler of the nation, there will be no motive to future rebellion. The people ought to stick to him if need be for twenty years, if the war were to last so long, and elect him every four years till he is received as he has a right to be. Much as we despise poor Pierce, were he in the like case, we would vote for him to the end of the chapter. If it is to be established by a precedent that when a section of country dislikes a President, chosen by the people, it can rebel, and by fighting a few years even, succeed, there will be plenty of demagogues in after days to follow it; and we ought to bequeath no such inheritance to our children. No matter if Mr. Lincoln is perfect or imperfect, fast or slow, good-looking or plain, is grave or tells stories, fierce or amiable, he was chosen President of the United States; and we are for fighting the thing through till he is so acknowledged; and for voting it through also, while the need of voting occurs.

THE IMAGINARY AND THE REAL McCLELLAN.

Never did mortal man have greatness so thrust upon him as George B. McClellan. Without examining his military record, which was destitute of interest, without even a glance at his face, which shows him equally destitute of intellect of any high order, without stopping to weigh the fact that one who could pass through the Mexican war with no other promotion than a brevet Lieutenancy, who could be used by Jeff. Davis on secret and unlawful fillibustering spy service against Cuba, who could claim the glory without participating in either the responsibility or the danger of the battles in West Virginia, had no elements of the hero, yet the country so needed a hero, the war so needed a representative, the people so needed a demigod upon whom to lavish the great American disposition for hero idolatry, that all united in crowning McClellan with a paper crown, and hailing him as our General-in-Chief before he had led a squad into a skirmish or rendered any other service than to telegraph the battles in West Virginia which Rosecrans planned and fought, omitting the name of Rosecrans from the dispatches. This veteran of a thousand cheers and not a single charge, greeted by Napoleon's huzzas, though innocent of Napoleon's battles, this calico hero, this knight in pantalettes, did the people of the North without distinction of party and their President yielding to their voice, to their everlasting shame be it spoken, predestinate to begin his military career at a greater exaltation of fame than that to which the world's greatest Generals, its Marlboroughs, Wellingtons and Washingtons have been content to climb through a long succession of hard-earned victories. Ever since that date, the people have been separating the imaginary from the real McClellan, and as fast as that which is imaginary is removed, that which is real sinks into insignificance. The imaginary McClellan, is a fierce looking youth, with an eagle eye, Roman nose, a compressed lip, and the expression of a hero. The real McClellan has a mild eye, a pug nose, an animal lip, and the mediocre expression of a man not to be entrusted with any other than very ordinary issues. The imaginary McClellan fought a brilliant battle at Rich Mountain. The real McClellan sent a subordinate to fight the battle while he remained to sign the dispatch. The imaginary McClellan organized the Army of the Potomac according to the most approved modes of warfare. The real McClellan for nine months refused to organize it or to promote any of his Generals beyond Brigadierships, for fear of elevating rivals who might outshine him. The imaginary McClellan was in the front of the battle at Williamsburgh, on a fiery black charger, leading the troops on to victory. The real McClellan was at Yorktown, seven miles to the rear, under a shed, waiting for it to stop raining, and responsible wholly for their defeat. The imaginary McClellan was always contending against a superior force, and thwarted in all his efforts to obtain reinforcements. The real McClellan had at Washington 185,000 to contend against from 60,000 to 80,000, at Yorktown 107,000 against 7,000, at Williamsburg 80,000 against 25,000, at Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill and other battles, he had a force largely outnumbering that of the rebels, of which he brought from a third to a fourth into battle; while he failed in every battle to so handle his force as to use more than a small fraction of it. Other departments were stripped of the forces which McClellan had certified to be necessary for their protection, to provide him with reinforcements when he already had in every battle many times more than he knew how to put into the fight. The imaginary McClellan had a deep personal sympathy with the common soldiers. The real McClellan led them without any other plan than to avoid battle, into swamps where he lost in a few months from thirty to forty thousand men by disease and desertion, without firing a gun at the enemy. The imaginary McClellan desired "only to share the fate of his soldiers on the field of battle." The real McClellan never, from Yorktown to Antietam, was under fire. He was absent from Williamsburg, absent from Fair Oaks, absent from Gaines' Mill, absent at each of the Seven Days battles, which were fought only by his corps commanders, absent from Malvern Hills, and with the reserve—there being no other place, not even Washington, so safe—at Antietam. The imaginary McClellan was full of deep laid far-seeing plans, to the failure to follow which all the disasters of the war are due. The real McClellan never had any other plan than the dog-in-the-manger plan of neither fighting battles and reaping honors himself nor allowing any one else to. To the imaginary McClellan is due the capture of New Orleans. The real McClellan advised that it should not be undertaken, as it would require 50,000 men. (Butler and Farragut accomplished it with 7,000.) The imaginary McClellan is ready to sacrifice personal aggrandizement to the military success of the country. The real McClellan withheld his army from coming to the support of Pope fourteen days at Harrison's Landing and two days more at Alexandria, suggesting to Halleck the wisdom of "leaving Pope to get out of the scrape as he could," and stated that "he was personally responsible" (as he was) for the very acts of criminal treachery to a brother officer on the battle field, for which Fitz John Porter was cashiered. The imaginary McClellan was the hero of Antietam. The real McClellan left Hooker and Burnside to fight the battle as best they could without reinforcements, and only came up after the victory was won and in time to prevent our army from reaping the fruits of victory by pursuit. In short, summing his whole life the imaginary McClellan is an exploded sham, from all faith in which the common sense of the country has fallen off. [illegible] the men were sorry to give him up, because [illegible] that McClellan was a military nobody was to acknowledge that they had been fooled. The President hung to him till every military man who had been brought into contact with him—Kearney, Wool, Hooker, Heintzleman, Sumner, Keyes, Hitchcock, Wadsworth, Halleck, and Sedgwick—condemned him. Even his confidants and participants in at least one criminal military treachery—Fitz John Porter and Franklin—have in conversation condemned McClellan's system of fighting battles by telegraph. In short, the dregs only of McClellan's reputation are left. Those who have no knowledge of the real McClellan admire that fiction of the imagination which we were all content with before the war had developed any actual Generals. As a civilian, McClellan has no other merit than that he adheres to policies which have been faithfully tried with great patience and long suffering, and, after such trial, have been discarded.

THE ANIMATING SENTIMENT.

"When you wish to know what the policy of a party will be, you must learn the passions, sentiments and feelings which animate that party. Contending parties will be judged not alone by their declarations, but also by those principles which are supposed to animate and govern the great mass of their respective organizations."—*Horatio Seymour to the Chicago Convention.*

The passions that animated the copperhead convention were apparent to the whole world. For one week it boiled over in every possible exhibition of treason and open-mouthed sympathy and bold defense of the Southern rebellion. The Constitution makes it the duty of the National Government and the President to enforce the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of Congress, and to suppress domestic insurrection. Such an insurrection, bold and formidable, was then in progress. It originated in wanton wickedness, without cause or justification.

Yet the sentiment that animates the Convention is denunciation of the attempt or the right to suppress and put down the insurrection. The insurgents are defiant and unrepentant, but neither the Convention nor one of its speakers—nor even Seymour himself—had one word of condemnation of the stupendous crime. It is all palliation, excuse or open justification. It is a pusillanimous and cowardly cry of peace, when peace means nothing but submission to rebellion.

We are justified by Mr. Seymour's own rules of judgment, in branding the Convention and its purposes with treason, and regarding it but as the merest tender to Jeff. Davis and his Richmond insurrectionists.

THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

The Annual Meeting and Fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society commences at Decatur on Monday next and will continue through the week. The officers of the Society are sanguine of a very large exhibition and an unprecedented attendance.

The question of how to get to the Fair is an interesting one for our readers in this locality.

Three routes present themselves. The 9:30 Sunday night train on the Illinois Central which arrives at Tolono, the junction of the Great Western Railway, at 3:47 Monday morning. The distance from thence to Decatur is 33 miles; the connection at Tolono is not a close one. The 8:15 Monday morning train on the Central arrives at Tolono at 2:20 P. M.; a train leaves Tolono ten minutes later, arriving at Decatur at 4:07 P. M.

The 9 p. m. train on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railway arrives at Springfield at 4:34 a. m., connecting with the Great Western at 7:29 a. m., for Decatur, thirty-nine miles distant.

The most direct route is *via* the last named road to Bloomington, and thence by the main line of the Illinois Central to Decatur, as follows: Leave Chicago at 9 p. m., arrive at Bloomington at 2:10 a. m.; leave Bloomington at 4:22 a. m., and arrive at Decatur at 6.25 a. m. Leave Chicago at 9:30 a. m., arrive at Bloomington at 3 p. m; leave Bloomington at 4:45 p. m., arrive at Decatur at 6:40 p. m.

The Illinois Central and the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis carry passengers to the Fair and return for one-fifth more than the regular fare one way. The Central carries all freight to the Fair free.

WHAT A CATHOLIC PAPER SAYS—McMASTER'S ON THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND NOMINEES.

The Catholic *Freeman's Journal*, of the 6th inst., thus discourses on the Chicago platform and candidates. The *Freeman's Journal*, edited by Abbe McMasters, is the most influential Catholic paper published in New York.

As McClellan refuses to "Cordially and "without reservation accept the platform of "principles, poor as it is"—it declares in advance that it will not support him. Here is the article:

Beggars must not be choosers. We are reduced, as peoples, to a beggarly condition, and may, therefore, take a beggarly platform. It is not even "half a loaf;" but better the heel of a sour loaf, off a dirty table, than absolute starvation. We had no right to expect much better from the Chicago convention, composed of the order of politicians that, in most of the States, secure the majority of places as delegates. So we are prepared to put up with the action of the Convention, in regard to the programme of "principles." What we cannot accept, is not practical, but mere dead rubbish of a ruined past.

As to the nominees, the proper time to speak will be when we have their acceptance of their nominations. The candidate for Vice-President, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is a man who needed no platform to commend him to the support of Democrats. He stands, on his record, *sans reproche*. That he accepted the nomination is an argument for unswerving Democrats, that they can, also, accept and support the nominations. As to the principal nomination—that of General George B. McClellan for President—it is one that we desired might not be made. We went to Chicago, principally, to add what we could to the substitution of the name of Horatio Seymour.

We thought State pride and other considerations might lead the New York delegation to go for Horatio Seymour, though it would not for any other candidate. That was our motive, and it was at once, and heartily, accepted by the opponents of the war for disunion, who went to Chicago unanimous for Horatio Seymour. It was too late. The friends of McClellan had been organized, and, as always, organization, carried the day over mere numbers. Gov. Seymour, as President of the Convention, won the hearts of the majority of the delegates, but they had been pledged to McClellan as the winning candidate.

We pass in silence over the secrets of the workings of the leading men at Chicago. Its work for the present is done. McClellan is nominated. If he cordially, and without reservation, accepts the *platform of principles*—poor as it is, on which he has been nominated, we must as Democrats, or rather as citizens seeking the best interests of our several States, give him what support we can. Such was the advice and results of deliberative councils sitting in Chicago during the Convention, of those who have opposed this war in all its phases and in all its instruments.

Let no mistake be made as to facts. McClellan's nomination fell on the West like a cold equinoctial storm. On the eve of his nomination, when it became certain that he would be the candidate, *thousands of Western men left Chicago in disgust.* They have yet to be re-assured, or no political manipulation will secure their support or that of the multitude they represent. There was no intelligent observer at Chicago who did not see and know that the crowds there assembled were *determined on peace and no more fighting with Southern States.* The peace candidate is the only one that can win in the coming contest.

Under which banner, then? Are you for peace, or for "war for the Union"—or going to hell to gain heaven! We demand the blunt answer of an honorable soldier, and we expect it. On that hinges the action of two hundred thousand enrolled voters—sold at Chicago, but not delivered, by spurious political leaders.

Governor Brough at Circleville.

Governor Brough made a speech on Saturday, at Circleville, before a large audience. We make an extract:

M'CLELLAN'S CAREER.

But laying aside everything of military reputation, tell me where, in the history of General McClellan, are the evidences of that ripe experience, that great political knowledge, that fit him as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States at this time. No civil employment has he ever been entrusted with except the superintendence of a railroad, and I will just say, as to that, that while I was in that business, if my road had wanted a Superintendent, there were fifty other men in the State of Ohio whom I would have preferred to him. This is all the civil employment he has been engaged in. He has given no demonstration, no evidence of his capacity to seize upon the reins of this Government in a time like this. He has no political administrative knowledge at all. Even in the last political campaign of 1860, he had not the genius to discover that the welfare of this Government, and the perpetuation of its institutions, required the election of some other man than John C. Breckinridge. He was among the supporters of Breckinridge. Are we to turn aside and seize upon an unexperienced man, merely because, for three long years, he has made every occasion of his life subordinate to that end.

While I do not abuse the military career of Gen. McClellan, I feel this prompting in my heart, that but for the serpent which whispered in his ear at Washington, even as the serpent whispered in the ear of our great mother, that he could climb the military height and be proclaimed President of the United States—I believe that but for that, he could have taken Richmond and crushed this rebellion two years ago. I believe that when he got before Yorktown with 180,000 men, and 10,000 confronting him, I believe a man of ordinary genius could have gone into Richmond and captured it, had it not been that the Evil One whispered to him, "Hold back for a while; there is a Presidency to be made out of this thing. We may make you President by-and-by." It is a matter of history, and I do not criticise military matters when I repeat it here, that the army of the Peninsula lay there 180,000 strong, and before less than 12,000 rebels, for a period of fifteen or twenty days, when they could have stormed over them, when, if Joe Hooker had been their leader, he would have captured Richmond in twenty hours. But McClellan said no. He lay there until the rebel cohorts were brought in on the other side, and he was compelled to retire in disaster, after burying 40,000 American citizens who died from disease, under the soil of the Chickahominy.

FROM STERLING, ILLINOIS.

The Mass Meeting at Sterling—Some Account of the City—Local Politics—Speeches by Messrs. Bross and Ward, and Generals Oglesby and Prentiss—Indications.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

STERLING, Whiteside County, Sept. 9, 1864.

The meeting held in this active, go ahead little city to-day while in no sense a failure, does not assume such huge proportions as those that have preceded it. This dropping off of numbers is attributable not to a falling off of enthusiasm, but to the fact that a similar meeting was held yesterday at Dixon, twelve miles east, and that another will be held to-morrow at Morrison, the shire town of Whiteside County, fifteen miles west. It was not expected that this would be a large gathering. Indeed in the first instance, I believe it was intended that there should be no day meeting at all in Sterling, but the announcement of a large number of speakers caused the Committee slightly to vary the programme.

STERLING.

The people of Sterling are noted for their business activity and enterprise. The city numbers scarcely four thousand inhabitants, and yet in point of business transacted, its merchants claim that it is the second city in this part of the State, Freeport being first. While I am too little familiar with the northern portion of the State to admit the justice of the claim, I am free to acknowledge my astonishment at the figures related to me. There is an immense farming country lying adjacent and seeking outlet at Sterling, a country unsurpassed in fertility, and the elements of successful business.

The traffic in agricultural instruments and lumber is very large and remunerative. The same may be said of the milling interest—two thousand bushels of wheat are daily consumed by the two establishments now in operation here. Rock River, which here has a fall of sixteen feet, and is capable of being increased indefinitely, furnishes the motive power. This is by all odds the best water privilege in the State, and I do not see why there should not spring up here an important manufacturing city. The town is one of the oldest in this section of the State, but has been thrifty and growing only since the construction of the Air-Line railroad.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Whiteside county is overwhelmingly Republican. In 1860, she gave over 1,600 majority for the Union electoral ticket. In 1862 her majority for Butler, the Union candidate for Treasurer, was 1,151, and for Congressman at large, 1,162. She has sent to the field 1,900 men, or nearly two full regiments; but it is supposed that those who have since the election of 1860 become voters, will more than make up the drain upon her voting population. Assuming that this be true, she will give an increased majority in 1864 for Mr. Lincoln. From the indications which are patent to an observing mind, I feel warranted in promising that glorious old Whiteside will poll a majority vote of from 1,600 to 2,000 for the Union State and National tickets. In the little city of Sterling I know of forty-one men who have heretofore given their suffrages to the Democratic candidates, who will in a body vote for Lincoln and Johnson and Dick and the Deacon in November. What is true of Sterling is true of almost every other town and precinct in the county. Sterling can be relied upon for from two hundred and fifty to three hundred majority, any time. She will give fully that in November.

Whiteside, with Carroll, JoDaviess, Lee, Ogle and Stephenson are the counties that form the Third Congressional District, to represent which in the next Congress, Hon. E. B. Washburne is the Union candidate. The following will be about the majorities he will receive:

Carroll	1,200
Jo Daviess	700
Lee	1,100
Ogle	1,200
Stephenson	800
Whiteside	1,700
	6,700

Washburne and the State and National ticket will receive just about this majority in the Third District. Mark that.

THE MASS MEETING.

As I have said the number of those in attendance upon the mass meeting did not exceed 2,000. It was made up principally of citizens of Sterling, and such farmers living adjacent thereto as happened to be in town with produce. There were a sprinkling of Copperheads also, and these last heard some unwholesome truths, if one could judge from the wry faces they made.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Hon. S. S. Patterson, Mayor of Sterling, President, and H. G. Grattan, A. A. Terrell, and Charles Smith, Secretaries.

A Committee on Resolutions was named, consisting of James Dinsmore, Nelson Mason, Joseph Golder, Washington Law and F. Sacket.

Lumbards and Rickey sang "Rally Round the Flag," and the exercises commenced.

WILLIAM BROSS, ESQ.

William Bross, Esq., was the first speaker. He disposed, satisfactorily to his audience, of the Copperhead lie, that the Union party of the North is responsible for the present desolating war, and showed conclusively that upon the Democracy alone, North and South, rests the burden of inaugurating the carnival of blood through which the country is now passing. He briefly reviewed the claims of McClellan for the support of loyal men, and showed that all the charges made against the Administration for unconstitutional acts, found their counterpart in the record of the Democratic candidate. He showed that while Mr. Lincoln had arrested traitors for known disloyalty, McClellan had "arbitrarily arrested" an entire Legislature of a sovereign State. He showed that while it could never be shown that Mr. Lincoln had ever interfered with the freedom of the ballot box, McClellan had used the military power to prevent Maryland Democrats from voting for their favorite candidate. He showed that McClellan as long ago as 1861 urged President Lincoln to stop volunteering and enforce the draft, a recommendation he strongly renewed in October, 1862. He showed that McClellan advised the President to emancipate the slaves of the enemy under the plea of military necessity, six months before the President issued his Emancipation Proclamation. He showed that the doctrine of confiscation of rebel property was long and persistently urged by McClellan long before the President decided to adopt that policy. The remarks of Mr. Bross were well received.

HON. J. D. WARD.

Mr. Ward made a short speech, but it bristled all over with points like a porcupine. He insisted upon the importance of the issues involved in the present canvass, and then attacked the Copperhead platform, showing in vigorous and terse language its glittering generalities, and its manifest inconsistencies and absurdities. He quoted from the laws of nations that those who endorse the armistice plank of the platform either favor the rebellion or are grossly deceived. He held up McClellan to the scorn and contempt of his audience, and closed with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to stand up manfully to the demands of the hour, and to aid the great army of the Union in putting down the rebellion.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Gen. Oglesby followed in a speech of twenty minutes, which he said was intended merely as an introduction to his speech of the morning.

Gen. Oglesby was followed by Gen. Prentiss, who in a half hour managed to say the most bitter and cutting things of home rebels that have gone forth from the lips of any speaker during the present canvass.

IN THE EVENING.

The crowd separated at the close of the last named speaker's remarks but assembled again in the evening at Wallace Hall, where a rousing, old-fashioned Union rally was held. Gens. Oglesby and Prentiss were the speakers.

I have not time or space to give even an outline of their remarks, but only to say that they were in all respects pertinent to the times and the occasion.

THE LAST MEETING.

The last meeting of the canvass until after the State Fair, will be held at Morrison to-morrow. From present indications, there will be a large attendance. BOD.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

A Letter from Anna E. Dickinson.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1864.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You ask me what I intend doing, and how I feel in regard to the Presidential campaign, now fairly inaugurated. From all parts of the country I receive letters containing the same inquiries—by no means put in the same spirit as that prompting yours—letters of warning, entreaty, advice, denunciation, abuse, upbraiding, for having deserted a good cause; for refusing to work with "my party," to swell its triumph next November; for using whatever influence I possess against the loyal representative of the people who alone had any chance of success; for supporting a "faction," and its candidate, that tend only to the embarrassment, if not the ultimate defeat, of the Union element of the country, by dividing its councils, stirring up strife among its friends, weakening it by dissensions, and consequently strengthening the hands and the hearts of its enemies, North and South.

These letters were first an annoyance, then a trouble, finally an absolute persecution.

Therefore, without in the least supposing myself to be a person whose word and work in the world are of special worth or import, may I beg space in your columns for a public answer, and a little talk that will set at rest all these disagreeable matters? I wish to say:

That my love for the dear cause is as great as ever (greater it could not be), my devotion to it as intense as three years or six months ago, and desertion of it is impossible; though some so-called loyal men and papers have done their best to drive me from it, by misrepresentations and calumny:

That I have no "party," save that which strives with sword and pen, with blood and treasure, and precious lives to save this country—a home for the oppressed—and to rebuild the old waste places made desolate by slavery and a traitor's war:

That, as it has been the honor and the privilege of my life to have done what I could with this party in the past, so it would be my everlasting dishonor and shame to refuse now to work with it, whatever work may be proffered or found:

That I wish all people (who care to know) to understand that, when I conclude to desert my post, I shall travel straight to Richmond, I shall not stop at any half-way station:

That I have never run in favor of the Cleveland Convention and its representatives: I am not now; and I never expect to be.

I never spoke a word in public that would lead any sensible person to so suppose.

Last winter, believing there were men in the country who would make better Presidents than the one we now have, I strove to build up a public sentiment that would demand and support one of these "better men."

I believe, further, that by postponing the Convention from the 7th of June to the 1st of September, we had much to gain—the nomination of the Copperhead Democracy of the North, the announcement of its platform, the principles (or want of principles) on which it intended to work, its plans for the future; in a word, compelling it to show its hand before the loyalists played a card, and knowing with just what they were to meet and contend.

This was something. Beyond this the Summer Campaigns might not close as they began; and, as on this ending, not this beginning, depended, to a certain extent, the popularity and consequent success of whatever loyal representative might be placed before the people, I thought that no such representative should be nominated till these things should be decided—as a too early decision might end in a late indecision, if not open rupture in the party.

Whatever words I then spoke, I believed to be in the best interests of the country. Personally, I had everything to lose, and nothing to gain by the course pursued. I was laughed at, ridiculed, ostracised by people who up to that time had given me unsought the most generous help, and over-liberal praise. I found

"Hard indeed the stranger's scoff;
Hard the old friends falling off;"

and used sometimes to think, tugging away at my oars, how easy it would be slipping down stream—how weary pulling against the current; yet I felt then that I was in the right, and I did not hesitate; I feel now that I was in the right, and do not regret.

That has all passed. Others felt as I. What remains?

Naught save the heartiest union the most earnest, persevering work—the most determined support of the party represented by Abraham Lincoln, from this moment till election morning!

Either this party must succeed, or the grand cause will fall.

Either this party must triumph, or the country will be led into an ignoble and deceitful peace, ending by a Union rent asunder.

Either this party must conquer, or all that has been gained for humanity to-day, for the ages yet to be, will be flung under foot and trampled to death by a man-hating aristocracy, a God-defying slave power!

Either this party must win, or the hope of the world will be destroyed, and "governments of the people, by the people, for the people, perish from the earth."

Either this party must control, or Heaven will weep, and Hell laugh aloud, as Liberty, Truth and Justice are swept from the land by men who know only the will of their master, the Evil One, to do his work.

"But," said an earnest Abolitionist to me, a few days since, "I thought thee would not support Abraham Lincoln; I am surprised at thy readiness to work for him."

"My friend," I answered, "this is no personal contest. I shall not work for Abraham Lincoln; I shall work for the salvation of my country's life, that stands at stake—for the defeat of this disloyal peace party, that will bring ruin and death if it come into power."

"But why not work for some other man in whom thou hast perfect confidence?"

"Because all such work does but divide the friends of the Union, and so plays into the hands of its enemies; because, as Burke hath it, 'When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.'"

"Well, I feel as thee felt before the nomination; I am opposed to Abraham Lincoln; I think it would be wrong for me to do anything to secure his re-election; and I am not willing to do evil that good may come."

"Does thee approve of war?" I asked.

"No. Decidedly not! Not in the main, but of this war I do very heartily approve."

"Thee does?"

"Certainly I do."

"And yet," I said, "we are in it, every day, doing evil that good may come—maiming noble specimens of men, spilling precious blood, offering thousands of dear lives, desolate homes, causing mourning and wailing, broken hearts, and darkened hearthstones all over the land, that liberty and free government may be saved, and that this country may remain a heritage to our children, a refuge for the wronged, the down-trodden, the oppressed of all the earth."

"That is very true, very true. I had not taken that into consideration; I will think of that."

My friends, let us all think of that.

First save the life of the nation; then we can carry our leader to a higher plane, a broader and nobler work than any he has yet accomplished.

The coming election-day will strike a final blow, will lay out cold and dead a struggling rebellion; and it will pour fresh life and vigor into all its veins, and will send it on its way a giant, conquering and to conquer.

Who, then, can pause or hesitate?

"One last great battle for the right—
One short, sharp struggle to be free!
To do is to succeed—our fight
Is waged in Heaven's approving sight—
The smile of God is victory!"

Very truly yours,
ANNA E. DICKINSON.

A GENUINE HOWL.

How the Fall of Atlanta is Regarded at Richmond.

CENSURE UPON THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.]

The only news that we have to announce this morning is

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

After six weeks command of the army of Tennessee, Gen. Hood abandoned Atlanta on last Thursday night, the 1st inst. An official dispatch received from him on Saturday night, the essential portions of which we give below, explains all that is yet known of the affair:

HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 3, 1864.

On the evening of the 30th of August the enemy made a lodgement across Flint River, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st with two corps, but failed to dislodge them.

This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st of September.

Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small.

On the evening of the 1st of September Gen. Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, was assaulted by a force of the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with a loss of eight guns.

The enemy's prisoners report the loss very severe.

J. D. HOOD, General.

From the above dispatch it appears that the Army of Tennessee is on the Macon Railroad, somewhere south of Jonesboro, probably at Lovejoy's Station. Jonesboro is twenty-two miles south of Atlanta; Lovejoy's, twenty nine. From Lovejoy's to Macon, the distance by the Macon road is seventy-four miles.

Though this despatch was not made public till yesterday morning, the facts set forth in it were the street talk so long ago as Friday morning. It was then also reported that Hood's army had been cut in two. From the dispatch, it is clear that this was at one time the case. When "on the evening of the 1st of September, Gen. Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy" and "outflanked," the enemy pushed in between him and Hood at Atlanta, and that night Hood, by striking across the country in a southeasterly direction, managed to rejoin him on the railroad south of Jonesboro.

How it was that after attacking the enemy, "with two corps," near Jonesboro, on Wednesday evening, only Hardee's corps was at Jonesboro Thursday evening, to resist the assault of the enemy, can only be accounted for by supposing that our attack had failed to dislodge the enemy, Hood withdrew one of them (S. D. Lee's) to Atlanta, leaving Hardee to bear the brunt alone. This he would hardly have done had he not miscalculated the enemy's designs. He must have believed the main body of Sherman's army to have been in front of Atlanta, when in fact it was on the Flint River, near Jonesboro, twenty odd miles to the south.

As to the losses incurred on either side, Gen. Hood tells us only that "our loss on the evening of 31st (when we attacked) was small," and that "the enemy's prisoners report their loss very severe." He does not inform us whether our loss in men was great or small when, on the evening of the 1st Hardee, "being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night, with the loss of eight guns." *We feel pretty sure our loss on this occasion was not small.*

This abandonment of Atlanta, under the circumstances, is not a good thing, but so far from being dispirited by it, our people ought reverently to thank God that it is no worse. There are many persons who have had a great weight of anxiety raised from their souls by this news. They have been fearing for the last month, not only that Atlanta would be abandoned, but that some great and irretrievable disaster would overtake the army of Tennessee. Atlanta is gone, but the army is still a unit and is safe. The loss of Atlanta is nothing; *the loss of the army would have been without a remedy.*

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE NEWS.

[From the Richmond Examiner Sept. 5.]

So much for the third removal of General Johnston. First, he was virtually removed by being deprived of power to direct his lieutenant, Pemberton; and the cost of that gratification to the feelings of Mr. Davis was the army of Vicksburg. Next he was superseded by Bragg; and the organization of the second army was destroyed at Missionary Ridge. Thirdly, after restoring it, he was removed at the very moment when his knowledge, skill and energy were indispensable to the success and even the safety of the campaign; superseded by Hood, a commander of division, notoriously incapable of managing anything larger than a division. *The result is disaster at Atlanta, in the very nick of time when such a victory alone could save the party of Lincoln from irretrievable ruin.*

General Johnston is thought over cautious; too reticent about his plans; disposed to be mysterious as to approaching events. He was removed because "he did not speak with entire confidence about holding Atlanta." But results prove that if he was cautious in movement, and chary of promises, it was for good reasons. It is evident that, in each case, he knew where he was, what material he had in hand, and the best use to make of it. Whatever else may be said, it cannot be said that he ever lost an army or any considerable body of troops, or incurred any disaster or even disadvantage that obscured our prospects for a moment. If any man has been so great a fool as to question either his military capacity, his courage or his earnest patriotism, certainly these events vindicate him. *But alas! of what interest is that? of what importance is that? of what consideration to a single reputation, if the country must be lost to justify it? Who cares now which, or Johnston was right or Jeff. Davis was right?*

Yet we must think of these things, for these are the causes which produce the effects. It is manifestly absurd to put up and pull down a commander in the field according to the crude views or peevish fancies of a functionary in Richmond. Such conduct of government would paralyze the greatest military genius, ruin the oldest army, and render success in war absolutely impossible. *Now, is it not hard—is it not cruelly hard—that the struggle of eight millions, who sacrifice their money, sacrifice their lives, who groan in the excess of exertion, who wrench every muscle till the blood starts with the sweat—should come to naught—should end in the ruin of us al—that the predilections and antipathies, the pitiful personal feelings of a single man may be indulged.*

With the scanty information at hand, it is impossible to estimate the late affair in Georgia. It is certain that Atlanta has been abandoned by our troops. We do not know whether the guns were left or not. The loss of the place is otherwise without material importance. As a military post it had no value whatever. It was once important as the junction of railroads, but has ceased to be so since the railroads to the north were lost. Sherman could not hold it a week if the Confederate army in the neighborhood was in proper hands. But the moral effect of its loss, though it may be temporary, will be great. It will render incalculable assistance to the party of Lincoln, and obscure the prospect of peace, late so bright. It may enable him to execute the draft. It will also diffuse gloom over the South. This depression, however, may be speedily relieved if the Administration has a grain of real sense or a spark of unselfish patriotism. The reinstatement of Johnston or the appointment of Beauregard would at once restore the confidence of the country and of the army, and the genius of either would soon prove Sherman's advantage to be an illusion and an abortion. But the confidence either of country or the army will scarcely survive the continuation of Hood in command, still less the reappearance of Bragg. It is easy to see the path of wisdom now; but it is difficult still to hope anything wise, or magnanimous or unselfish from the administration.

WHEELER'S OPERATIONS VIEWED IN THE SOUTH.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 5.]

We hear nothing further from Wheeler's movements in East Tennessee. The general opinion here is that he is making for Nashville. "A late Bristol paper says it is all a lie about his having destroyed the great bridge over the Tennessee at London." The same paper says he seems studiously to avoid the enemy's bridges and lines of communication, "and devotes himself to running about the country picking up small lots of prisoners."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1864.

There was a general decline in the produce markets to-day, influenced by the fall in gold, and they closed week at a reduction of 3 to 4 cents on yesterday's quotations for wheat; 20 to 25 cents on flour, &c.

The demand for money to-day has been good, but there was an almost unparalleled scarcity of currency. We hear that several of our bankers were compelled to ask an extension until Monday to settle their balances. Of course the concessions were granted, but such irregularities cannot be tolerated but a few times. Bankers will have to contract their discounts, and disappoint many who are really entitled to consideration, or run the risk of being discredited for irregularities. It becomes them, and all, to practice caution, and not seek to extend their benefits beyond their control.

Exchange is flat to-day, although there is less offered than in the early part of the week. It can scarcely grow perceptibly firmer until the present scarcity of currency is in a measure relieved. We quote as before, ¼@¾ discount buying, ⅛@¼ discount selling.

Gold tumbled 10 per cent in New York to-day somewhat to the astonishment of Chicago brokers who were looking in the other direction; and they can't recognize the cause. We think one reason can be found in the daily increasing confidence that the rebellion is fast passing into oblivion, and the people begin to see land. Another, reason is to be found in the financial strength of the Government, as just manifested by the immense offers for the 1881 loan, which was opened in Washington on Friday. These influences will continue to grow stronger, and the results upon the gold market will be gratifying to all loyal men. We have but one quotation, at the close of the Board—226½. There were rumors on the street of considerably lower figures, but we could not trace them to any reliable source. The following are the quotations telegraphed to Jas. Boyd, 38 Clark street:

10.00 a. m.	238¾	3.00 p. m.	224
11.00 a. m.	237½	3.30 p. m.	221¼
12.00 m.	236½		

A private dispatch dated at 5.30 puts the price down to 219.

Here the market opened at 225, and was very irregular at 225 to 220. The decline was not known till after business hours. Silver sold down to 210, closing heavy. 5-20s firm and in demand at 111½@112.

The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the United States Mint for the month of August, 1864:

DEPOSITS.

Gold deposits from all sources	$395,411.00
Silver deposits, including purchases	11,481.25
Total deposits	$406,892.25

GOLD COINAGE.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	29,150	$583,000.00
Fine bars	8	3,251.88
Total	29,158	$586,251.88

SILVER COINAGE.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Half dollars	32,500	$16,250.00
Dimes	11,000	1,100.00
Half dimes	48,000	1,400.00
Three cent pieces	12,000	360.00
Fine bars	5	143.80
Total	103,505	$20,253.80

COPPER.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Cents	4,040,000	$40,400.00
Two cent pieces	3,130,000	62,600.00
Total	7,170,000	$103,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	29,158	$586,251.88
Silver	103,505	20,253.80
Copper	7,170,000	103,000.00
Total	7,302,663	$709,505.68

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 9, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd.		1st B'd.	2d B'd.
N. Y. C.	128¾		Quicksilver	81¾	
C. & N. W.	52¼		C. & A. T.	126	
C. & N. W. (pfd)	84¾		Hudson River	119	
Erie (com)	107½		Ill. Cent.	129½	
Erie (pfd)	108¼		Ohio & Miss. cert	45½	
C. & P.	111		Ill. 6 % cent war loan bonds	99	
M. S. (com)	82		U. S. 6 % cent		
M. S. (gtd)	148¾		5-20 coupons	111¾	
P., F. W. & C.	109½		U. S. 6 % cent		
M. C.	129½		bonds 1881	109	
C. & R. I.	110		U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	111	
C. & A. (pfd)	94		U. S. 1 yr certif.	95	
Ill. Cent. scrip	129½		America gold	226½	
B. & Q.	127				

Market—1st Board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	3,887	300
Wheat	41,753	25,200
Corn	29,809	63,800
Oats	55,524	6,225
Rye	14,883	
Barley	18,890	
Grass Seed	146,154	55,199
Flax Seed	39,493	
Broom Corn	612	
Cured Meats	34,941	
Pork	120	
Lard	17,320	
Tallow	7,784	37,380
Wool	16,720	14,165
Hogs	1,398	115
Cattle	2,267	847
Hides	93,198	21,105
Highwines	75	288
Salt		1,108
Butter	63,446	19,195

The decline in gold this morning to 226, and the reported fall of Mobile, caused a depression in the general produce markets, and prices ruled lower.

Flour was neglected and heavy, and we quote the market nominally 25c lower, with trifling sales of good spring extras at $10.25.

The Wheat market suffered a further decline of 3@4c per bushel, at which it ruled steady and moderately active—there being a good demand by short sellers. The transactions amounted to about 15,000 bushels winter and 85,000 bushels spring wheat, at $1.96@1.97 for No. 2 Red: $1.86 for Rejected Red; $1.94@1.97 for No. 1 Spring; $1.90@1.92 for No. 2 Spring; and $1.80@1.82 for Rejected Spring—the market for No. 2 Spring closing steady at $1.91¼@1.92.

Corn declined fully ½c per bushel, with less activity—the sales amounting to only about 105,000 bushels at $1.33@1.33½ for No. 1 Corn; $1.31@1.31½ for No. 2 Corn, and $1.28 for Rejected Corn—the market closing quiet at $1.32 for No. 1, and $1.31 for No. 2.

Oats declined 1c per bushel, with sales of about 112,000 bushels, at 65½@66c for No. 1, 64@64½c for No. 2, and 60@62½c for Rejected—the market closing steady at 65½c for No. 1 and 64c for No. 2.

Rye fell 1c per bushel, with sales of 15,000 bushels, at $1.32@1.33 for No. 1 and $1.30@1.31 for No. 2—the market closing quiet at $1.32 for No. 1 and $1.30@1.30½ for No. 2.

Barley was unsettled and 8@10c lower, with sales of only 5,000 bushels at a range of $1.90@2.00 for No. 2 Barley and $1.75 for Rejected.

Highwines were more active, but there was no improvement in prices, about 1,000 barrels having changed hands, at $1.74@1.75, chiefly at $1.74—the market closing firm at that price.

Timothy Seed was firm at $5.55@5.65. Flax Seed was scarce and firm, with light sales at $3.05@3.10.

Freights were a shade firmer, with light engagements at 7½c for corn and 7c for rye to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market has been moderately active; the recent decline in gold has weakened prices. On Rio Coffee we note a decline of ½c ₱ lb on our previous quotations. Hard and Coffee Sugars have also sustained a decline of ½c ₱ lb. We now quote Hard Sugar at 30@30½c ₱ lb. Other staples are unchanged.

Cheese continues in light supply with a fair demand. Best Hamburg is firm at 24@25c, and Western Reserve at 23@24c ₱ lb.

Anthracite Coal is in very limited supply, with a good demand. Market firm at $20.00 ₱ ton. Soft coals are in fair receipt and unchanged.

The supply of Fish of all descriptions is very limited and below the demand. On Mackerel we note an advance of 25c ₱ hf brl on No 1, and of 25c on No 2. Codfish are in almost nominal supply, and very firm at a further advance of 25c ₱ 100 lbs.

In Green Fruits, Apples continue in large supply, with a limited demand. Prices vary from $2.50@4.00 per brl for sound fruit. Unsound, of which there is a large quantity in the market, is being sold at nominal rates. Peaches are in better supply, with a good demand.

The demand for Green Salted Hides is not so active and prices are weaker, with a downward tendency. Dry Flint are in better demand. Market unchanged.

Carbon Oil is more active, but in small supply. The market rules firm at 95@98c for Best White. Linseed Oil is in small supply and very limited demand. Market firm at $1 63@1 70 for raw, and $1 71@1 78 for boiled.

In Lumber the market is very active and firm with an upward tendency. The supply yesterday and to-day has been nominal.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 10, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since August 6, 1864:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
Week ending Sept. 10	7,[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

[illegible]

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 7,329 head. This is 1,026 head more than were received last week, and 3,378 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	1,160
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	1,577
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	2,2[illegible]
Total	7,329

According to the returns of the Board of Trade, the receipts during the week, by all the railroads, amount to 7,287 head of Beef Cattle. There has been independent of these sources of supply, a much larger quantity than usual of stock driven in from the surrounding districts, amounting during the week to about 2,[illegible] head. Thus making the actual receipts about 9,[illegible] head. There have been very few droves of shipping Cattle, the receipts consisting almost entirely of medium to prime medium grades. The market has been active and very firm. Upon the closing quotations of last Saturday's market we note an advance of 25c per cwt on medium to prime grades—and of 15@25c on prime to extra grades of shipping Cattle.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, thin steers, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.—As usual, the early days of the week were quiet, little business being done at any of the yards, owing to the restricted, and almost nominal supply. There were very evident symptoms, in the extreme firmness and buoyant character of the market, of an active and healthy demand, for army and good shipping grades of stock. On Wednesday the receipts slightly improved and more activity was observed; since then the bulk of stock has come to hand, and from the total receipts given above it will be seen that the supply for the week now closed has been satisfactory, at least so far as medium grades of Beef Cattle are concerned.

Webb & Kelly, the chief contractors for the army at present in the market, are busily occupied in filling contracts both for the Eastern and Western armies, and will be requiring the usual class of Cattle purchased, namely, fair to good medium stock, for some days to come, probably through the week.

There has been a slight improvement in the quality of the receipts this week as compared with the preceding one, but there is still a great deficiency in the supply of good shipping Cattle, suitable for our Eastern buyers. This is the result of the scarcity of well-fed, fat Steers in the country at the present time.

There were in the various yards this morning about 2,200 head of Beef Cattle, the whole of which consisted of common to best medium qualities. The market has been active and prices ruled very firm at yesterday's quotations, with a slight advance in favor of drovers on good cows and fair medium steers. The entered sales amount to 1,562 head at $2.25@6.15, but mostly at $4.50@5.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

The market closed this evening firm and active. As the result of the trade done during the week we note an advance of 25c on medium cattle, and of 15@25c ₱ 100 lbs on prime to extra shipping grades, on the quotations of last Saturday evening.

The following are the principal sales during the week:

Wallwork & Mallory sold Rubie & Hyman 48 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,123 lbs, at $5.75; to Rosenthal & Co. 119 head premium Missouri steers, averaging 1,323 lbs, at $5.25; to MacPherson 73 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,195 lbs, at $6.50; 82 head extra grade Illinois steers, averaging 1,274 lbs, at $7.50, and 49 head fair shipping grades, averaging, 1,171 lbs, at $5.50 ₱ 100 lbs.

G. Adams sold Morris, Waixel & Reineman 131 head Minnesota steers, averaging 1,158 lbs, at $6.00. Orndorf sold Traurman 31 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,012 lbs, at $6.50; Hyman & Co. sold Rosenthal & Co. 86 head Iowa steers, averaging 1,148 lbs, at $6.60 ₱ 100 lbs.

States & Co. sold Sinclair 83 head choice Iowa steers, averaging 1,127 lbs, at $7.50. Skinner sold G. Rubie 135 head small, well fed Illinois steers, averaging 1,044 lbs, at $6.00 ₱ 100 lbs.

H. Livingston bought of Dawson & Co., of McLean county, 114 head very extra Illinois steers avg. 1,386 lbs at $8.00; of Dailey 81 head extra shipping grade Illinois steers avg. 1,500 lbs. at $8.00 per 100 lbs; of Jones 174 head good medium grade avg. 1,250 lbs at $5.50 per 100 lbs.

Rosenthal & Co. bought of Hudson 12 head good Iowa steers avg. 1,149 lbs. at $7.25; 54 head of the same description avg. 1,036 lbs at $7.25 per 100 lbs.

John Adams sold Pesch 28 head extra Illinois steers, avg. 1,226 lbs. at $7.87½; Strader sold to Waixel 12 head good grade Illinois steers avg. 1,276 lbs at $7.10 per 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Nilson	Pesch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Webb & Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 7,876 head. This is 564 head more than were received last week, and 8,823 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	973
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	769
Thursday	1,861
Friday	3,178
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	7,876

There has been more than usual activity and excitement in this market during the past week. On Thursday prices had advanced $1.00@1.25 ₱ 100 lbs on the quotations of Saturday last. Yesterday and today the market has declined considerably. We note still an advance of 75c@$1.00 ₱ 100 lbs on the closing quotations of last Saturday's market.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.—There has been little improvement in the receipts of this market during the past week. As compared with the preceding one, they show a slight increase, but compared with those of the corresponding week or weeks of September, 1863, they show a considerable deficiency. Our present supply has been far below the requirements of buyers for the Eastern markets; and although no hoard of prices has been offered, but little increase in the receipts followed. For New York alone the whole of our receipts, on any day throughout the week could easily have been taken; but as other markets claimed a share, competition for two or three days ran riot, the prices only having to be named to secure immediate sale.

In point of quality, we have had a much larger proportion of heavy, well fed hogs, than usual; thoroughly upsetting the idea that there were no heavy, fat hogs at present in the country. These have sold at very high prices, and from all appearances three times the quantity could as easily have been disposed of. Since Thursday the market has been less active, and prices have declined fully 75c ₱ 100 lbs. The whole receipts of the week have been cleared out at fair and unusually high prices.

There were in the yards this morning about 3,600 Hogs. The entered sales at all the yards during the day, amount to 2,361 head, at $8.65@11.55, chiefly at $10.25@11.25 per 100 lbs. There was a considerable change in the general tone of the market. Prices are again on the descending scale, and will probably in a few days come more nearly to a consistent range. Fancy prices are seldom as satisfactory as fair and consistent ones, and it is quite clear that before the packing season here shall have fully opened, the latter will have to be adopted.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]				

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the N. Y. Independent, Sept. 8.]

[illegible]

CANTON FLANNELS, DENIMS, BROWN SHEETINGS, BLEACHED GOODS, STRIPED SHIRTINGS, TICKS, CORSET JEANS, BROWN DRILLS, DELAINES, CARPETS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 10.

LUMBER—Received yesterday 965,000 feet. There has been nothing doing in the market to-day; not a single cargo having been offered on sale. The very limited receipts are on old contracts. There is a good demand, buyers are numerous, and prices rule very firm at previous quotations.

SHINGLES—No receipts. Market active and firm.

LATH—Received yesterday 150,000 pcs. In good demand, and firm at $4.00@4.25 per 1,000 pcs.

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

Great Increase of Exports.

The excess of exports over imports, as reported at the Treasury Department for the months of July and August, 1864, exceeds that of the same period for 1863, by upwards of $29,000,000.

Export of Breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1863, to Sept. 1, 1864.

[illegible]

Exports at New York Last Week.

The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 1, and since January 1:

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[From the New York Shipping List, Sept. 7, 1864.]

COFFEE—The market is almost at a complete stand-still, there being little inquiry in the present unsettled state of Gold and Exchange. [illegible]

New York Seed Market—Sept. 8.

[illegible]

New York Wool Market—Sept. 8.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1864.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,887 brls; shipped, 300 brls. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 41,753 bu; shipped, 25,200 bu. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 29,809 bu; shipped 63,800 bu. [illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—Received, 14,883 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 18,890 bu. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.60@3.65 per gallon.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 63,446 lbs; shipped, 19,195 lbs. [illegible]

BEANS—In better supply and dull at $1.80@2.25 per bushel.

BAGGING—Market quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

CHEESE—Receipts continue very limited. [illegible]

COFFEE—The market continues quiet. [illegible]

COAL—Soft Coal in fair supply. [illegible]

EGGS—Receipts very small. Market active and firm at 18@19c per doz.

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

HIDES—Received 93,198 lbs; shipped, 21,105 lbs. [illegible]

HAY—Receipts light, and in good demand. Market very firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 75 brls; shipped, 288 brls. [illegible]

LEATHER—Market moderately active, with a fair supply of Calf Skins and Sole Leather. Foreign goods are weaker, owing to the decline in gold. There is no quotable change. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OIL—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUP—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

TEA—[illegible]

TALLOW—Received, 7,784 lbs; shipped, 37,380 lbs. [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

WOOL—Received, 16,720 lbs; shipped, 14,165 lbs. [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860.—X.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

[illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Upham's

[illegible]

Is Health Worth Having?

[illegible]

The Year 1846

[illegible]

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

MAM FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

U. S.

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum [illegible]

Special Advantages of this Loan.

[illegible]

Convertible into a Six per cent 5-20 Gold Bond.

[illegible]

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

[illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible]

First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Second National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible]

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 89 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

HARD COAL. [illegible] LACKAWANA COAL. [illegible]

MEDICAL.—[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—[illegible]

CHOICE NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE for sale at the office of Thos. B. Bryan [illegible]

NOTICE.—All Persons [illegible]

Farm Lands.

[illegible] LAND LANDS. To all Wanting Farms. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

'64—FALL TRADE—1864

DAWSON & BARTLETT, 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES [illegible]

REMOVAL.

[illegible], SOUTHWICK & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BENEDICT HALL & CO., Have removed to 384 & 386 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Ship Chandlers.

[illegible] HUBBARD & CO. SHIP CHANDLERS, [illegible] AND CORDAGE, 207 South Water Street, CHICAGO. [illegible]

Special Notices.

S. T.—1866.—X.

...ssed of necessary salts furnished with vitalizing ...ments, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, ...ness after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., ...ght to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

...ich are now recommended by the highest medical ...horities, and warranted to produce an IMME...ATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agree...e, perfectly pure, and mnst surpassed all other tonics ...ere a healthy, gentle stimulation is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are a specific for dyspepsia or want and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaints and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and build up a shattered nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter-green, sarsaparilla, roots and herbs, all preserved in pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person detecting or selling such trash will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

...1866-dcz Tuan 20 Broadway, N.Y.

Uphum's

...E GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best ...ssible dressing for the hair. It is a beautiful ...ge to the hair, keeps it in curl, prevents it from ...ing off or turning gray, and is the best ...

...RAWBERRY TOOTH OINTMENT is safe and quick ...ts to whiten the teeth. Price, 25 cents per box.

...HAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most vio...t cases in five minutes, and effects a ...ure. Price, $2 a bottle.

...HAM'S BRONCHIAL AND CATARRH SPECIFICS is war...ted to cure any Cough, Cold, Catarrh, Bronchitis ...ma. Price, $1 a box.

...HAM'S DENTIFRICE OR TOOTH POWDER will remove ...ll tartar from loose and decayed teeth, whiten ...ke the gums healthy. Price, 25 cents.

...LA PORTE'S LIVER PILLS, 25 cts. (first class) Nervine ...ENGINE N. Hoag, restores to health in a few ...ys. Price, $1 per box. Sold by Druggists generally. ...Depot, 3 St. Mark's Place, New York.

...E JAPANESE HAIR STAIN does the Whole...ory of only one application. Price, $1 per box. ...Dollar will not fade or ...k a box.

...Sold by R. C. Flexner, 89 South Halsted street, Phila...ed Sept. 1st, 1866. Circulars sent free.

Is Health Worth Having?

...ld it not be well to at once satisfy how ...ly to protect it. It is a fact as sadly true as ...ld it not be easy to avoid, that nine-tenths of ...ll diseases to which we are subject originate in ...ble occasional disorder of the stomach, liver, ...ys, or bowels. Let the use of that pure, ...ble vegetable tonic, and diuretic, HOSTETTER'S ...ACH BITTERS, be resorted to for this purpose, ...ll who do so will find that a few days' use of ...ese Bitters will not only remove the disorder ...ich they were taken to correct, but will also ...ve the system proof against Cholera, Bilious ...ers, Fever and Ague, Kidney Complaints, and ...ll other diseases originating in a disordered ...ate of the digestive organs.

...ld by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Miscellaneous.

U. S.

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice of ...subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treas...Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, ...three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and ...terest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of ...the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bonds, payable not less than five nor more than ...twenty years from their date, as the Government ...may elect. They will be issued in denominations of ...$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, and will subscription for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty.

All the notes drawn interest from August 15, prox...making deposits, equivalent to that date may ...the interest accrued from date of note to date of ...

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars ...and upwards for these notes at any one time will be ...allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

...IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a ...fair rate of interest than any other, and yet ...ore than ...ble at any moment for any purpose. ...Any savings bank which puts its deposits ...in U. S. Notes, bonds, or stocks, does it to paying ...best cancelling medium or the currency, and ...other in Government securities or in notes ...payable in Government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

...addition to the very liberal interest on the notes ...for two years, this privilege of conversion is not ...worth three per cent per annum, for the ...for 5-20 Bonds is not less than fifteen per ...cent. now and before the war the premium ...cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. ...from that the actual profit on the loan, at ...present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. ...

Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

...In fact all the advantages we have ...a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS all ...TREASURY NOTES from TAXATION, except ...the average, this exemption is worth ...per cent. per annum, according to the ...tion in various parts of the country. ...ved that no securities offer so great a ...to lenders as these issued by the Govern...all other forms of indebtedness, the full ...fortune pertains or should pertain to ...ecurities, only, is pledged for payment ...the property of the country is held to ...discharge of all the obligations of the ...

...ONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treas...at Washington, the several ...assurers and designated Depositaries.

NATIONAL BANK OF ...

...nal Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
...nal Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
...nal Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
...nal Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
...nal Banks which are depositaries of ...

...UTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS ...country will give further informa...

...RY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS ...

REED & CO.,
...ERS AND JOBBERS OF
...AND CHEMICALS
...t., Chicago, Ill.
...DRAL LAGELY IN
Window Glass, Glass
...ulting Oils, Kerosene,
...Steel, Hammers,
...Goods, &c.,
...ntion favorable to Western mer...and Manufacturers.

...AL.—The undersigned ...attention to their Coal Yard's and ...reputation
...WANA COAL,
...AND RANGE SIZES.
...IGH COAL, and the best kind of ...SAILOR COAL, which will be ...the lowest market prices.
...ffice at the Chicago River, opposite ...of Lumber and Elevator.
...W. E. REED & LITTLE.

...The Chicago North-...
...ern Railroad Department will ...
...ed to the first XXXX ...
...Thursday, Sept. 6th, ...
...ABD TRAINS ARE ...
...ARR. CHICAGO. ...
...ROOMING PINE AND PRETTIE ...
...AK AND HEMLOCK TIMBER, ...
...Wagon Covers, ...
...Canal Colors, Sheathing, ...
...Flags, &c., to order. ...
...S. PIERCE, C. W. CHILDS.

...NEW MITTENS AND ...
...largest stock of the above ...
...ed and Gauntlets. ...
...AND SHOE PACE, ...

Farm Lands.

...LAND LANDS.

To all Wanting Farms.

...and thriving settlement, mild and healthy, ...Philadelphia, by railroad, ...ty-five miles from Chicago, on the ...Railroad, where you can now ...ty acres for $10 each, on ...ty to pay for in twenty annual ...ments, without interest. For circulars, ...ps, schools and churches, apply to

Now the most Improving Place East or West.

...DS ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING ...

...ty with which the place is laid out is un...Lots are now selling at low rates, ...ng $50 in ...1 Free. Address, Circulars sent free. ...Office, Cumberland, Now ...

...ICATE OF SOLON SCHUYLER, AGRICULTURAL ...ge on the most extensive farm tracts, in an ...ble and suitable condition for ...farmer, that we know of or think ...

...ember 3-28-1m

Boots and Shoes.

64—FALL TRADE—1864

DAWSON & BARTLETT,

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

...for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS ...

BOOTS AND SHOES

...ever brought to this market.

...Buyers of high prices will please ...that THE ...ON THE CHEAPEST ...special reasons to ...

...attention is called to our CUSTOM-...which CAN NOW BE SECURED. ...SLEEPS A SPECIALITY.

...ots and Shoes.

REMOVAL.

L. SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BRADLEY HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

384 & 386 Broadway,

...DOOR ABOVE Walker St.

NEW YORK.

...ntly enlarged our manufacturing depart...we are now prepared to fill orders ...ly. Having a full line of samples of ...work of our own manufacture, we ...ly solicit orders from the trade. ...ll be filled with promptness and ...ll goods warranted as represented. ...may be written on or mailed to us ...ll receive prompt attention.

...ember 3-28-1m JOHN E. FETTIBONE.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WEST. RAILWAY

...ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. ...ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1866, ...TRAINS WILL LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT ...AS FOLLOWS:

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

...Leave Cleveland at.....11.30 A. M. and 1.10 P. M.
...Leave Dunkirk at.....2.45 P. M. and 5.00 P. M.
...Leave Salamanca at.....4.30 P. M. and 6.45 P. M.
...Arrive New York at.....6.00 P. M. and 8.00 P. M.
...Arrive Jersey City at.....6.30 P. M. and 8.30 P. M.

...Leave New York at.....9.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M.
...Leave Salamanca at.....10.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.
...Leave Dunkirk at.....12.00 M. and 8.00 P. M.
...Arrive Cleveland at.....5.30 P. M. and 1.30 A. M.

...Through Tickets for sale at the principal ...Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, ...Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, ...Territories, and California.

...Baggage checked through to destination.

...Passengers for Meadville, Titusville, Oil City, ...Pithole, Franklin, Parker's Landing, Kittanning, ...Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, Wheeling, Steubenville, ...Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cairo, St. Louis, ...Chicago, Quincy, Burlington, Keokuk, Council Bluffs, ...Omaha, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Denver, ...Virginia City, Carson City, Sacramento, San Francisco, ...Portland, Oregon, and all points West, North-West ...and South-West, will find this the most direct and ...reliable route.

...Passengers for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, ...Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, ...Portland, Maine, and all points East, North-East ...and South-East, will find this the most direct and ...reliable route.

...Passengers for Erie, Corry, Warren, Oil City, ...Franklin, Parker's Landing, Kittanning, Pittsburgh, ...Allegheny City, Wheeling, Steubenville, Cincinnati, ...Louisville, Indianapolis, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, ...Quincy, Burlington, Keokuk, Council Bluffs, Omaha, ...Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Denver, Virginia ...City, Carson City, Sacramento, San Francisco, ...Portland, Oregon, and all points West, North-West ...and South-West, will find this the most direct and ...reliable route.

...Passengers for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, ...Syracuse, Albany, Troy, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, ...Portland, Maine, and all points East, North-East ...and South-East, will find this the most direct and ...reliable route

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

THE CITY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Laying the Corner Stone of the New Building—Imposing Masonic Ceremonies—Remarks—Address by the Hon. T. J. Turner, M. W. G. M. of the State of Illinois.

According to announcement, the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new Chamber of Commerce building, on the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, took place with great eclat yesterday afternoon. The day was fine, and the weather temperate, thus giving the ladies an opportunity to grace the proceedings with their presence, which they did in large numbers. Long before the hour for the commencement of the ceremonies, the Court House cupola and roof, the roof of Smith & Nixon's new Music Hall, and the street in front of the new building were densely crowded with humanity. The police, to prevent any surging among the crowd, placed a rope a little in front of the building, enclosing a place sufficiently large to enable the Masonic fraternity and Board of Trade to have a full view of the ceremonies, which were conducted in a very imposing and solemn manner.

At half-past two o'clock p. m., the Masonic fraternity met together at the Masonic Hall, Dearborn street, where they were formed in order (mentioned hereafter,) after which they moved down Dearborn to Lake, Lake to LaSalle, LaSalle to South Water to the Board of Trade rooms, where they were received by the members of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce. Here the procession was again formed, and in the following order marched down Wells to Lake, Lake to Clark, Clark to Washington, to the northeast corner of the new Chamber of Commerce building, in the following order:

MASONIC PROCESSION.
Great Western Band
Mr. H. C. Ranney, Marshal of the Masonic Fraternity
Two Tylers with drawn swords
Tyler of the oldest lodge with drawn sword
Two Stewards of the oldest lodge
Master Masons
Stewards
Junior Deacons
Senior Deacons
Secretaries
Treasurers
Junior Wardens
Senior Wardens
Past Masters
Masters
Royal Arch Masons
Knights Templar
THE GRAND LODGE
Grand Tyler with drawn sword
Grand Stewards with white rods
The principal Architect with square, level and plumb
Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer
The bible, square and compass carried by the Master of a Lodge supported by two Stewards
The Grand Chaplain
The five orders of Architecture
Past Grand Wardens
Past Deputy Grand Masters
Grand Junior Warden carrying the silver vessel with oil
The Grand Senior Warden carrying the silver vessel with wine
The Deputy Grand Master carrying the golden vessel with corn
Master of the eldest Lodge carrying the book of Constitutions on a golden cushion
The Grand Master supported by two Deacons with rods seven feet apart
The Grand Standard Bearer
The Grand Sword Bearer

The following was the order of the

CIVIC PROCESSION:
Great Western Band
Light Guard Band
Mayor and City Council
Other city officers
Judges of the several Courts.
Other officers of the Courts.
Government officers.
Members of the Bar.
Police Commissioners.
Board of Public Works.
Board of Supervisors of Cook county.
Mercantile Association.
Other civic associations.
Chamber of Commerce of the city of Chicago.
Citizens on foot.

On arriving opposite the stone, the Steward and Deacons formed on two lines in the shape of a Masonic level, between which passed the Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar—"the admired of all admirers," in their gay uniforms and chapeaus—the Grand Lodge, members of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, to the basement surrounding and in rear of the platform. On this the officers of the Masonic fraternity, Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce took position. Among them were: Most Worshipful T. J. Turner, G. M.; Right Worshipful R. W. Dunham, D. G. M.; G. H. Gibson, S. G. W.; W. H. Reed, G. J. W.; W. B. Bateman, G. T.; D. C. Cregier, G. S.; N. W. Huntley, G. S. D.; G. Barston, G. J. D.; John F. Beaty, G. Arch, acting as G. T.; O. H. Tiffany, G. C.; Brothers Kerr and Morgan Grand Stewards with white rods; Lewis Schagner, Bible bearer; Brothers F. Hudson and E. Adda, Stewards, with black rods; Brothers Rosch, Keyus, Stephenson, Baldwin and Parks, bearers of the five orders of architecture; E. B. Stephens, bearer of book of Constitution; Brothers Gale and Cooke Grand Steward and Grand Sword bearers; Brother Fergus, Grand Tyler; H. C. Ranney, Grand Marshal; Col. R. M. Hough, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Col. John L. Hancock, President of the Board of Trade; John B. Drake, N. K. Whitney, Hugh McLennan, and several other members of the Board of Trade.

The proceedings were opened by the Senior Warden taking position on the west side and the Junior on the south side of the stone, after which the Grand Master requested the audience to observe perfect silence during the ceremonies.

PRAYER.

Col. Hough then announced that Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., of Evanston, would offer prayer. Dr. Tiffany addressed the Throne of Grace as follows:

"O holy, holy, holy Lord God Almighty! who art and wast and art to come! (Rev., iv. 8.) the heavens, even the heavens, are Thine, and all the hosts of them. The earth is Thine, and the fulness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein. In Thy hand are the deep places of the earth, and the strength of the hills is Thine also. The sea is Thine, for Thou madest it, and Thy hands formed the dry land. All the beasts of the forest are Thine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. Thou art a great God and a great King above all gods. By Thy good providence we are assembled, and to Thee would we give thanks, to Thee make known our prayer.

We give Thee thanks for all Thy goodness shown unto our fathers; for they got not the land in possession by their own sword, neither did their own arm save them, but Thy right hand and Thine arm and the light of Thy countenance. We bless Thee that their children live in the enjoyment of the civil and religious liberties which they secured, and that under a wisely ordered government we have grown to be a people blest of the Lord. Our fields are rich with harvests. Our waters bear the wealth of nations; the sails of our ships whiten every sea, finding their way to Thy great ocean, through lakes or on the bosom of the mighty rivers.

We bless Thee that Thou hast ordered the planting of this great city, so that the forests laid low by the woodman's axe are brought here to be fashioned by skillful workmen; the grain of the land is gathered here for the supply of nations. Thy cattle are gathered here and preserved to be food for man. Thou hast given us great prosperity till our merchants are princes and our traffickers are the honorable of the earth. In the midst of desolating war Thou hast given to us prosperity so that the former bounds were too strait for us, and we are met to lay the corner stone of a new Chamber of Commerce.

May there be to us a happy augury in that this spot has been aforetime dedicated to thee. Here has thy praise been sung, here have Thy people prayed—here has Thy name been proclaimed—here, ever, O Lord, may Thy peace dwell. May peace and harmony prevail in the counsels of Thy servants, and may no selfish or divided views find place among them. May the work of this building be completed without hurt or accident to any person. May it rise till men shall "go round about it, mark well its bulwarks and consider its palaces," and when thou shalt have prospered the work of their hands upon them and this house shall be prepared and finished, grant that all who enjoy its benefits may show forth their thankfulness by making a right use of it to the glory of Thy name.

In all our prosperity may we remember Thee—that we become not as Tyre, "the destroyed in the midst of the sea;" but may we find wisdom and get understanding, for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver and the gain thereof than fine gold. So that of this city it may be said her merchandise and her hire shall be holiness to the Lord.

Bless Thou, O God, the President of the United States, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and the officers in the departments of the city government, the officers of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, and all the members thereof; "and let Thy work appear unto Thy servants and Thy glory unto their children, and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish Thou the work of our hands, establish Thou it." And now blessed be the Lord God, the God of Great, who only doeth wondrous things, and blessed be His glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and amen.

After the prayer, the Great Western Light Guard Band played a beautiful selection from "Norma," at the conclusion of which Col. R. M. Hough, President of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke as follows:

COLONEL HOUGH.

Fellow Citizens: It becomes my pleasant duty to give you welcome here; to invite you to participate in the interesting ceremonies about to be performed in laying the corner stone of this commercial edifice about being erected here. At this time it is not expected, nor would it be proper for me to indulge in any general remarks upon this occasion, but I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without paying that tribute which my own feelings impel me to offer at this time to a body of men through whose liberality and patronage this building is being erected. I say it without detraction to others that as a body of men, the commercial, mercantile and business men of Chicago for their liberality, their energy in action and their high standing as commercial men is second, to none of a similar character and pursuits in the known world. As proof of that fact your city in all its departments is better provided with facilities for taking care of and disposing of the immense amount of traffic which is being poured into the lap of this city; you have better warehouses and other facilities for doing business than other cities, and all brought about by the energy, perseverance and liberality of its business men. As the crown of all this liberality, they are about to erect an edifice, which they propose to erect for the consummation of that business; and from the known ability of the contractors and architect who have charge of this building, and also the ability of the Chamber of Commerce to perform its obligations toward all those contractors, I am happy to state to you that we shall be ready on the first of May next, to dedicate this place to the purpose for which it is being erected, [applause,] hoping then to meet you again under propitious circumstances, and unite with you in the final dedication of this building to the purpose for which it is to be erected. I will introduce to you the President of the Board of Trade—Col. Hancock.

COLONEL HANCOCK.

Col. J. L. Hancock spoke as follows: Gentlemen—One word in behalf of the Board of Trade. We have met here to lay the corner-stone of a structure which is to be the great central point, in a business point of view, of the great Northwest. I, in the capacity which I now occupy, have used every endeavor, every effort in my power, to bring about this great work. An institution like this, having sufficient rooms and accommodations to accommodate all its members, will render great assistance to the business community; and, while the great Northwest is so rapidly increasing in its wonderful productions, it is necessary that every facility should be afforded to business men, in order that they may accomplish the great work properly. I may only say, that while our citizens are greatly increasing in wealth our merchants are making their fortunes, and everything seems to smile on this Western world. We have only this to do—to be true to our country, true to ourselves, and true to our God, and we shall be blessed. [Cheers.]

DEPOSITED UNDER THE STONE.

The Grand Treasurer, John F. Beaty, acting, stepped forward at the request of the Grand Master, and deposited the seal box, the workmen meanwhile raising the stone, bearing the inscription—the band meanwhile playing "Pleyel's German Hymn:"

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
A. D. 1864.

After depositing the box, he read the following list of articles therein deposited:

"This corner-stone of the building of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Chicago was laid [illegible] Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of ancient Free and accepted Masons of the State of Illinois.

The following is a list of the officers of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Chicago:

President—R. M. Hough.
Vice President—V. A. Turpin.
Directors—John L. Hancock, T. J. Bronson, P. L. Underwood, D. Thomson, J. M. Richards, Hugh McLennan, E. Milward, Geo. F. Rumsey, Lyman Blair, Saml. M. Nickerson, J. K. Pollard.
Building Committee—Daniel Thompson, John L. Hancock, T. J. Brown, Geo. F. Rumsey, H. McLennan, John F. Beaty, Secretary; J. V. Farwell, Treasurer.

There is deposited within the stone the Proceedings Grand Lodge of 1863; Proceedings Grand Commandery of Illinois 1863; Annual Statements Board of Trade 1859 to 1864; Charter, Constitution and By-Laws of Board of Trade; Charter of Chamber of Commerce; copies of all the Daily Papers of Chicago of this date; Daily Commercial Reports. Of gold coin one "Double Eagle," 1864; one "Eagle" of 1861; a "Quarter Eagle" of 1860; a "Gold Dollar" of 1862; of Silver Coins—Dollar of 1795; two dollars 1863 and 1864; half dollar of 1862; quarter dollar of 1856; a dime of 1862; a half dime of 1863; three cent piece of 1863; of Copper—two cent piece of 1864; two cent pieces of 1860 and 1861; a half cent of 1856. Postal Currency of the United States—fifty cents; twenty-five cents; ten cents; five cents. All of which is deposited. May God bless and protect our country.

The workmen then lowered the stone in position. The following hymn was then sung to the tune of "America," the band playing the accompaniment:

Let Masons' fame resound
Through all the nations round,
From pole to pole:
See what felicity,
Harmless simplicity,
Like electricity,
Runs through the whole.

Long may our Craft be free,
And may they ever be
Great, as of yore:
For many ages past
Masonry has stood fast,
And may its glory last
Till time's no more.

CEREMONIES.

The Grand Architect, John F. Beaty, then presented the working tools to the Grand Master, who then handed the square to the Deputy Grand Master; the level to the Senior Grand Warden, and the plumb to the Junior Grand Warden. After which the Grand Master addressed these Grand officers as follows:

"Right Worshipful Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?"
"The square."
"What are its moral and Masonic uses?"
"To square our actions by the square of virtue and prove our work."

Apply the implement of your office to that portion of the corner stone that needs to be proved and make report.

The Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Dunham, then applied the square several times and said:

"Most Worshipful I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have performed their duty."

The Grand Master then addressed the Senior Grand Warden, G. H. Gibson, as follows:

"Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?"
"The level."
"What is its Masonic use?"
"Morally it reminds us of equality and its use to lay horizontals."
"Apply the instrument of your office to the corner stone and report."

He then applied the level and said:

"Most Worshipful, I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have performed their duty."

The Grand Master then addressed the Senior Grand Warden, W. H. Reed, in the following manner:

"Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?"
"The plumb."
"What is its Masonic use?"
"Morally it teaches rectitude of conduct, and we use it to try perpendiculars."

Apply the implement of your office to the several edges of the corner stone and report:

Having complied with this request, he answered, "Most Worshipful, I find the stone is plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty."

The Grand Master then said: "This corner stone has been tested by the proper implements of masonry. I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty, and I do declare the stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient craft. Let the elements of consecration now be presented."

The Deputy Grand Master then came forward with a silver cup, filled with wheat, representing plenty, and, after scattering it on the stone, said: "I scatter this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered upon us and upon all like patriotic and benevolent undertakings, and inspire the hearts of the people with virtue, wisdom and gratitude." To this was responded, "So mote it be."

There is one peculiarity connected with this wheat which is well worthy of mention. It is from the produce of seven foreign nations in Europe, Asia and Africa, and from eleven States (North and South) of the Union. This is the only instance in which such a feature has occurred, and is a practical demonstration of the universality of the Order. It is not amiss, in this connection, to say that, in the Masonic portion of the procession were representatives from seven foreign nations. It is also extremely probable that there were also representatives from every State in the Union.

The Senior Grand Warden next came forward, bearing a goblet of wine, and after pouring it on the stone said:

"I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May the Great Ruler of the universe bless and prosper our National, State and City governments, preserve the union of the States, and may it be a bond of friendship and brotherly love that shall endure through all time."

To this was responded "So mote it be."

The Junior Grand Warden then stepped forth with a cup of oil, which he poured on the stone and said:

"I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May its blessing abide with us continually and may the Grand Master of Heaven and earth shelter and protect the widow and orphan, shield and defend them from trials and vicissitudes of the world, and to bestow His mercy upon the bereaved, the afflicted and the sorrowing, that they may know sorrowing and trouble no more."

To this the customary response was made—"So mote it be."

At the conclusion of these ceremonies the Grand Master made the following invocation:

"May the all bounteous author of nature bless the inhabitants of this place with an abundance of the necessaries, conveniences and comforts of life; assist in the erection and completion of this building; protect the workmen against every accident, long preserve the structure from decay, and grant to us all a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment and the oil of joy. Amen."

The usual response was then made, after which the Grand Master struck the stone three times and delivered the square, level and plumb to the Architect, E. F. Burling, saying:

"WORTHY SIR: Having thus, as Grand Master of Masons, laid the foundation stone of this structure, I now deliver these implements of your profession into your hands, intrusting you with the superintendence and direction of the work, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to conduct the same."

This part of the proceedings was followed by the singing of the following ode to the tune of "Old Hundred:"

"Accept, Great Builder of the skies,
Our heart-felt acts of sacrifice!
Each brother found a living stone,
While bending low before thy throne.

While Craftsmen true their work prepare,
With thoughts unstained, and holy care,
May each be fitly formed, and placed
Where Love Divine has hopes had traced."

At the conclusion of the singing, Grand Master Turner addressed those present as follows:

Men and brethren, here assembled, be it known unto you that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged by solemn obligations to erect magnificent buildings to be serviceable to the brethren, and to fear God, the Great Architect of the Universe. We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which cannot be divulged, and which have never been found out; but these secrets are lawful and honorable, and not repugnant to the laws of God or man. They were intrusted in peace and honor to the Masons of ancient times, and having been faithfully transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity. Unless our craft were good, and our calling honorable, we should not have lasted for so many centuries, nor should we have been honored with the patronage of so many illustrious men in all ages, who have ever shown themselves ready to promote our interests and defend us from all adversaries. We are assembled here to-day, in the face of you all, to build a house which we pray God may deserve to prosper, by becoming a place of concourse for good men, and promoting harmony and brotherly love throughout the world till time shall be no more.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Master then addressed the assembly as follows:

My Friends and Brethren: When I was invited a few days ago to lay this corner stone, I understood there had been an orator selected to deliver an appropriate address upon the occasion. I was informed, however, yesterday afternoon that that arrangement had not been made, and that the officers and members of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade would expect me to make some remarks upon the occasion. Fellow Citizens: It affords me great pleasure, though wholly unprepared, to comply with this request. It is an occasion of peculiar pride and gratification to me, to aid in a work which will extend the influence and greatness of a body whose liberality and noble patriotism are world-renowned, and I doubt not that throughout the whole immense city of Chicago this day is regarded as a sort of holiday, a day to be long remembered in the history of the city. We have come here to-day to do for this building what has been done to many buildings before—to lay with appropriate ceremonies the corner stone of this public edifice. And yet, my friends, it is not vouchsafed to many communities ever to be present and assist at so imposing and so interesting a ceremony as you witness here to-day. We have, as Masons, laid this stone in due and proper form. But, my friends I have felt to-day, I have felt ever since I was informed that I was expected to make an address on this occasion. I have felt that you, the members of the Board of Trade, and members of the Chamber of Commerce, and citizens of the great city of Chicago, that you have been laying corner-stones that are to last long after this building shall have mouldered into dust. I think it is some two months since that I was passing by this corner and I beheld men at work, clearing away the rubbish and preparing to commence the ground work of this public building. I did not know then what use that building was intended for; but I have learned since, and I have been led to draw a comparison between the work which you have been doing during the greater period of your lives and the work which you have been doing to-day. It was necessary in order that this stone should be properly laid, that there should be excavations made, and that the rubbish should be removed, that the ground work should be prepared to receive the stone, and we have this day laid the stone, and from this day forth, it is a fixed fact in the history of the city of Chicago. And long may it remain here, the public resort of your merchant princes and of your business men. But fellow citizens, what has been the work of your lives? I visited the spot where this city now stands in 1833; there was no city here then. I am reminded—although I have not had time to prepare statistics—I am reminded that in that year all the flour and all the meat and provisions that fed the few people then here were brought from Buffalo and from Cleveland, and from other lake ports far east of our own. I am reminded at the same time, that it was not until 1838 that there was any corn shipped from Chicago eastward, and that year I believe but 78 bushels. Seventy-eight bushels of wheat in 1838! and in 1863 there were over fifty-six millions of bushels shipped from this port. I am reminded that when I first visited Chicago there were not over one hundred souls all told, here. I am reminded to-day that there are over 150,000 throbbing, beating hearts here, where thirty years ago there were scarcely (a gentleman here spoke to the orator). I am corrected, I took the figures from a report I took in hand to-day. My friend here tells me there are 191,000 souls in the city of Chicago to-day. Nearly two hundred thousand men and women. I am not an old man yet; I do not feel old to-day; and yet I came to Chicago before its growth began. My friends, it only reminds me of a parallel I was about to carry out. What have you been doing? Laying the corner stone of a new society; to you the Great King of the Universe has entrusted that great and important work of laying the corner stone of the moral, religious and commercial character of this mighty city. How have you laid that corner stone? How are this Board of Trade and this Chamber of Commerce to build upon the corner stone which you have laid? For I tell you my friends that this building when it shall have been completed, when this superstructure shall be completed, and when the cap stone shall have been laid, everything in the history of Chicago and in the history of these bodies that are now building this superstructure, will depend upon the corner stone which the people have laid, morally, socially, religiously and commercially. If you have done your work well, then this building and that which is to inhabit this building will be a success; if you have not laid those corner stones well unless they are laid upon the sure and eternal foundation of the Christian religion, this building, and all other buildings in this city, must come to naught. I have spoken of Chicago in its infancy. I have spoken of the corner stone which we have been laying in the city of Chicago, and I do so with pride, because I claim among you, very many of your old citizens as old acquaintances. I see with pride, that you have in the space of a few years lifted up from the mud this goodly city. [illegible] say to you gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Board of Trade, that much of the future history of Chicago will depend upon the character which they give to these institutions. If this society, and kindred societies in the city of Chicago, are conducted upon true great principles of justice and morality, then they will continue to grow and prosper, but if on the contrary a narrow minded spirit should take possession of your merchants and other leading men, Chicago can never work out that great destiny which nature points out for her in the future.

We have been speaking of Chicago in its infancy; and what is to be the Chicago of a hundred years hence? What will be the Chicago of five hundred years hence. Why, my friends, the mind is lost in amazement at the grandeur, at the magnificence which must then be spread out here on the little spot at the south end of Lake Michigan. One century hence, or five centuries hence, if we the people are true to the instincts of our nature, if we are true to the institutions of our country, if we the people do our duty as we should do it, I say that the magnificence of Chicago will out-rival that of any other city on this continent. We take our stand on this spot, and look around to the West; our vision stretches away to the Pacific coast; we see the Pacific railroad pouring into the lap of Chicago the treasures of the great, almost boundless West. We look to the North, and find that also tributary to Chicago. We look down also to that mighty channel which must soon be completed—the ship canal—and we contemplate the great wealth which will be poured out into the lap of Chicago through that enterprise. These thoughts are alone sufficient to fill the mind with wonder and amazement at the magnitude of the commerce of this city when the resources of this country have been properly developed. But, my friends, the mighty West and the great Ship Canal, and the immense treasures of the North, with Lake Superior penetrating almost to the frozen seas, its shores lined with mineral wealth, all these fail to point out to Chicago, the high destiny which nature has indicated for her in the future. But I tell you, my friends, that the day is not far distant—some ones of those about me may regard me as visionary, but the day is not far distant—when we shall have direct trade with Europe, when vessels of the heaviest burthen will sail from the Atlantic ocean straight into the harbor of Chicago, when the flags of every nation under the sun shall flutter to the breeze, here, on the border of your lake, and deck the stream of your little river. All these things must come to pass, and would have been even now, if but one-fourth of the money had been expended for this purpose which has been expended in putting down this wicked rebellion which is now devastating our country. I say that if only one-fourth of the money thus expended had been used in opening up a channel to the Atlantic coast, Chicago to-day would be the great depot for the entire European Commerce passing westward. And my friends we must remember one thing; the mighty cities of the earth have never in the history of all time been located upon the seaboard; they will not be on this continent. God has given us the largest lakes, he has given us the broadest prairies in the world, he has given us the longest and deepest rivers, and he has pointed out on these beautiful corn prairies, Chicago as the site for the great emporium, the mighty commercial center of this mighty commercial continent, and the child who is born to-day will live to see it the second city on the continent. These are the results, not of the imagination but of sober judgment, and any mathematician may figure them out, for the data are before us, and it is not difficult to judge from the past and present, what Chicago will yet be.

Now fellow citizens; all that I have to say about it is, that there is one condition in the performance of which the glory and greatness of the destiny of Chicago must be determined; and that condition—my friends—is the preservation of the glorious union of these United States. (Cheering.) Chicago is nothing, our State is nothing; all, all is lost, if we permit this glorious Union of ours over which the Stars and Stripes have floated so proudly for so many years, to be broken up into fragments, and destroyed as a unit. Fellow citizens; this duty must be performed, or the queenly city of Chicago with all its present glory and all its brilliant prospects for the future, must go down in the dust, and become an insignificant town on the borders of the lake. But I apprehend—fellow citizens—that there is no great danger of the dissolution of this Union. I apprehend that notwithstanding the dark clouds of war which have been gathering thickly for many years, notwithstanding that our homes have been made desolate, and our families have been clothed in mourning, yet I cannot forget that there is one thing that the study of history has taught me, one lesson history has taught the world—that great truths are born of great convulsions.

Great nations have never risen to their greatness until they have been tried in the furnace of affliction. I honestly believe that when this rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the Stars and Stripes shall float in triumph over all the land, from the frozen North to the Gulf of Mexico, from Maine to Oregon, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, when no other flag shall disgrace the soil of the United States, I believe that when this is accomplished, there will be a great revival of the mighty energies of the people of these United States, and then real civilization, that real Christian civilization, which has heretofore characterized us as a people will commence to be realized, and that we will sweep on in the grand march of progress, till all nations, all peoples, under the shining sun, will catch up the spirit of our institutions and will acknowledge us to be the leader of the nations. This, I am convinced, will be the result that will follow this war. I look around me now, and see men desponding. I hear them complaining of the burden of taxation, and the other heavy burdens which our country has been subjected to in the support of the war. Why my friends what is the burden? Let it be doubled, let it be trebled, let it amount to fabulous numbers of dollars, such as it is almost impossible to compute, and I ask you, my friends, what it would be to the mighty enterprise of this people when they have spread out over this continent in the future. This debt, be it ever so large—(the clock struck the hour of five, and the speaker paused). But, fellow citizens, in the advancing glory which we all see, of the city of Chicago, which we all know must follow, I ask what place those of us who stand here to-day will occupy? This building will be finished, I am told, by the first day of May next, it will probably be dedicated to the purposes of business, and thence forward for many years will be the point where you merchants and business men will assemble to hold counsel together. The building will grow old, and if then by the exercise of time and lofty patriotism, this rebellion shall have been crushed out, Chicago and the great West will have assumed that position which we have seen she and it can assume; when that shall be and generation after generation shall come up to the spot where now we stand, to perform their business and take counsel in this building, how will they look back on this day and on us who here assembled. Let us, as we have heretofore done, let us so conduct ourselves that when our children have grown old, and when they lead their grand children up here to show them the beauties of this building or, perhaps, when a company of earnest men, like those before me now, shall gaze upon this old structure, and note the moss-covered roof of the building—I say, when these shall gather around this corner and consider this building is too small to transact their business in, and shall conclude that it has outlived its day and generation, let us now so act that in that solemn day those earnest men may look forward to a broader, larger, more extensive structure as being needed by the development of that business which we have established. And while the motto "Excelsior" fills their minds as they look forward to the still growing greatness of this mighty city, that they will turn their thoughts back upon this assemblage with feelings of gratitude to the people of this institution. That is the prayer of the man who now addresses you. That is the prayer of every patriot; that this building when it comes to be removed, shall have so fixed itself in the hearts of the people that it will be removed with regret, and that the memory of its founders will be bright, as the memory of the founders of the great city of the New World, whose names shall shine in all future history.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., after which the assemblage dispersed; the Masonic body marching in procession to the Masonic Temple.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.—An excellent proposition is on foot in the city, to furnish employment for a number of soldiers' wives. For some months past there has been a room in the second story of McVicker's Theater, immediately over the headquarters of the Sanitary Commission, set apart as a sewing-room, where benevolent ladies can congregate, as their leisure allows, to make up clothing for the soldiers in the field. For a time there was no lack of willing hands to engage in this excellent work, but latterly very few have made it a resort for an exhibition of their patriotism. The directress, Mrs. McNamara, has therefore been obliged to hire the services of soldiers' wives to ply the needle, and these services have been paid for out of the funds of the Sanitary Commission, thereby virtually, although indirectly, obliging the soldiers to pay for the manufacture of their clothing. As the Commission furnishes all the material for the clothing, it is too much to expect it to manufacture it. The funds of the institution have been contributed by benevolent individuals and societies for other purposes, from which the money is necessarily diverted, so long as it is paid out as above stated. The Commission is not to blame in this matter, for the clothing must be made to meet the continual demand for it. The fault, we are sorry to say, lies in the apathy of our ladies, who seem to have lost their former hearty interest in the welfare and comfort of the boys in blue.

To obviate the difficulty it has been proposed to raise a fund outside the Sanitary Commission to defray the expenses of the needle work, so that the drain upon the soldier's funds may cease. This plan should meet with the approval of every one. In a few days several of our leading citizens will be called upon to act as a committee to attain the success of the undertaking.

REAL ESTATE.—The following transfers of real estate have been made within the past few days in the office of T. B. Bryan. The market may be quoted active. The recent decline in the price of gold has probably stimulated offers, which were previously quite scarce:

75 Acres adjoining Graceland Cemetery	$15,225
100x180 feet, corner Calumet avenue and Twenty-third street	7,000
20 acres in Henrytown (Rosehill Station)	2,500
50 feet on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street	3,500
60 feet on Indiana and Huron streets	6,000
25 feet on Rio Grande, near Prairie avenue	800
1 acre on Fullerton avenue	1,250
140 acres at Cottage Hill	10,000
50 feet on Ontario street, near Market	10,000
25 feet on Michigan avenue, adjoining Adams House	10,000
100 feet on Calumet avenue, in block 23	16,000
40 feet on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard street	9,000
40 feet on North Clark street, near Huron	8,000
33¼ feet on Indiana and Prairie avenue, near North street, to the lake	10,000
50 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-third street	2,000
Lots 9 and 10 Ellis addition	2,400
50 feet on West Lake street, near Sangamon	3,300
24 feet and brick house on Michigan avenue, next south of the Cobb Block	18,000
One-third of 34x30 feet and house on south-west corner of State and Randolph streets	15,000
Total	$150,255

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—This institution will be opened for its seventh annual lecture term on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The instructors are Rev. Joseph Haven, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology; Rev. S. C. Bartlett, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature, and Rev. F. W. Fisk, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric. Large additions have been made to the endowments and to the library the past year. The Seminary building, which contains the library and the lecture rooms, stands on West Washington street, corner of Reuben, fronting Union Park. Rooms have been provided for students in the former Union Park House, on Madison street, which will be supplied with the principal articles of furniture. Students are expected to bring their own bedding, except mattresses.

Ladies in various churches who have given encouragement that they will furnish rooms are requested to report as soon as convenient. Further information may be obtained of either of the above named Professors or of Rev. H. L. Hammond, General Agent and Treasurer.

WAR BOUNTIES.—The Cook County War Fund Committee disposed of several county orders on Saturday to workingmen, in sums of fifty dollars and upwards. There seems to be a great interest manifested by the working men in this matter. The investment of small sums of money in county scrip helps to fill up our quota, and insures to persons who have money on hand a safe investment. It is the patriotic duty of all classes to take this scrip in convenient amounts. For every three hundred dollars invested one man can be obtained to apply on our quota. If working men who are unable to pay the high rates charged by substitute brokers, wish to assist in averting the draft, let them respond generally to the offer of the Board of Supervisors in taking these county orders. Applications can be made to the War Fund Committee, daily, in Room No. 5, Court House.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS.—On Friday night last, Col. John L. Hancock received a telegram from Gen. E. A. Payne, at Paducah, Ky., stating that the 134th Illinois will be sent home from Maysville, Ky., where they now are, upon the order of Gen. Burbridge, commanding the Department of Kentucky, which is [illegible]

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The Indignation Meeting of Saturday Evening—Abuse of the Tribune—Our Position—Demagogueism—Wanted; a Lesson in Political Economy.

Saturday night was the occasion of the "great indignation meeting" of the laboring masses of Chicago in relation to the steps taken by the Chicago *Times* in employing women in their composing room. By the aid of handbills and a brass band a crowd of four or five hundred assembled on and about the North steps of the Court-House—composed chiefly of people attracted by the music and by curiosity. It was clear that the labor masses of the city took no interest in the affair, or were ashamed to lend their sanction to a movement that wore the appearance of a war on women. In yesterday's issue was a report of the speeches and resolutions adopted. The latter were the joint product of three demagogues who are laying their plans to make their living by office holding. One of the trio never performed a day's work in his life, and never will if he can help it; the second has grown tired of laboring for a living and seeks to make a pack mule of the trades unions to carry him on their backs hereafter; and the third is a wild hair-brained destructive, full of impracticable vagaries.

This precious junto concocted a string of absurd resolutions denouncing everybody that minds his own business and don't play second fiddle to them and turn their grind-stone. One of the whereases and resolutions reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, The CHICAGO TRIBUNE has been at all times the prompt and ready enemy of both the labor organizations and their friends, and a leader of even the *Times* in such opposition, so much so that it even refused to advertise for the Typographical Union for pay, in which they were in direct conflict with the more generous course of the *Journal*; therefore,

Resolved, That we include the TRIBUNE in our denunciations against the enemies of labor."

The character of the enmity of the TRIBUNE to workingmen, is seen in the fact that one-third of the Chicago Typographical Society are furnished employment in this office. Some sixty-five or seventy of its members derive their bread and butter from the TRIBUNE establishment. They divide the comfortable sum of about two thousand dollars per week of its receipts among them. No class of mechanics in Chicago or Illinois earn as large wages as the workmen on the Chicago TRIBUNE, or are paid more promptly and regularly. We cannot think that a single employee of this office believes that the TRIBUNE is an *enemy* of the laboring class, or gives his sanction to the dirty slander of McComas, Hazlitt and Schlager. The TRIBUNE is a thousand fold more a real and substantial friend of laboring men than those incendiary demagogues who seek to suck their living, without labor, out of the earnings of the mechanics of Chicago—and with that intent have formed a *new party* whose sole platform consists of an equal mixture of Copperheadism and agrarianism. All we ask of those fellows is to mind their own business if they have any, and let the TRIBUNE and its employes attend to theirs unmolested. If any in the service of this establishment is dissatisfied with his situation or compensation he has an inalienable right to leave it and seek his fortune elsewhere, and no outsider has any right or business to insert his nose into the matter. It is an impertinence to do so.

The corner stone and foundation of the principles of the TRIBUNE are the freedom and elevation of labor. We want all men and women, whether white or black, to be free, to possess the right to control their own labor; to make their own bargains; to enjoy the fruits of their toil with none to interfere or make them afraid. We want laborers to have a fair compensation, and capital a fair profit. We contend that there is no natural or necessary antagonism between Capital and Labor, but on the contrary, that they are partners in business in the very nature of things. They are mutually dependent on each other. Without Capital to furnish employment Labor stands idle and starves; without Labor to reproduce Capital the latter decays and perishes. "Labor is human effort at reproduction. Capital feeds and supports labor while it is engaged in the work of reproducing capital. Capital is the savings of past labor." It is as honorable to save as to earn; it is as necessary to save as to produce. The capitalist or employer stands just as high in the scale of human usefulness as the workman, and is entitled to exactly as much honor for the results of industry. In these respects they are equal, whatever demagogues may affirm to the contrary. Labor can produce nothing without the loan or use of capital. Capital furnishes the tools, the raw material, the shelter, the fuel and the food. Labor takes the tools and the raw material and produces the desired commodity, and subsists on the food loaned to it by capital while so engaged. Where then is the antagonism between them of which pestiferous charlatans prate? The amount of labor furnished in a country like ours, depends upon the quantity of capital men possess and are willing to invest in reproduction. Capital must come first. There must be some saving from past labor in order to support the workmen and their families while producing the commodity desired. To give increased employment there must be an increase of capital; and to increase the capital, the owner's share must be greater than the consumption of himself and family. In proportion to the margin of profit left to the employer will be the increase of employment to labor. Without the loan of capital to labor, the workman would be reduced to the condition of the savage; and when the capital was consumed, the owner would be no better off than the workman. Both would be driven to subsist on wild roots, fruits and game, or to starve.

"The employment that can be given to labor is measured mathematically by the amount of capital that can be furnished for its support.

"There are certain expenses that are indispensable to capital, it matters not in what it may be invested, whether in the making of boots or ships, or in the publication of a newspaper. In the transactions of business the capitalist will be obliged to charge, 1st. Interest or profit on the capital employed; 2d. Insurance against risk; all trades are liable to loss by fire, wind, water, or lightning; 3d. Wear and tear; 4th. A sinking fund to renew his stock in trade when it is worn out; 5th. Taxes which are levied by the government, whether National, State or local. On the first of these five items, the proprietor of the capital must live, he lives on the profit; it stands for his own compensation.

"The capitalist has no more control over the four last named items than the workmen. They are beyond his reach; he can't pocket a cent of them. Before he can obtain a dime of compensation for the use of his capital, he must first deduct to cover risk, deterioration, taxes and replacement, else he will soon have consumed his capital. But there is another very important item to add: labor, which enters into the composition of an article, and which must also be deducted from the sale value, before the capitalist gets at his share or residuum. These six things fix the value of the commodity beyond the control of either party. Competition and supply and demand, determine the price at which the owner must sell his goods. He cannot sell for less than enough to reimburse the six items enumerated, else he will sink his capital or impair it. Nor can he get more than a necessary price; besides, if he holds his product above the market or rate at which other men sell for, it will remain on his hands unsold, and perish or deteriorate.

FUNDAMENTAL PROPOSITIONS.

"1. By no system of Unions or combinations can labor obtain more than a certain per cent of the salable value of a product, for much length of time. Raising wages raises the price of a commodity. Then other workmen and capitalists raise also, and what is gained in wages is lost in purchasing other men's products.

"2. The price of all personal property is fixed by what laborers charge and what must be added by employers subject to fluctuations and disturbances of market by wars, famine and local causes; but the rule is general.

"3. If profits to capital be very small, capital is withdrawn and laborers are discharged. If laborers in a city charge too much, the employer is undersold by other cities, and ruined.

"4. Large or liberal profits always enable capital to give increased employment, also tempts other capital to embark in the same avocation, and build up a permanent business, whereby the most industrious, capable and economical workmen become partners with the capitalists, and often amass large fortunes.

"5. The prospects of the workmen must depend upon his skill, capacity, industry, and saving, aided by improvements in the arts, by labor-saving machines, by employing the elements of work for us, so that we can create more wealth in a given time.

"6. The condition of workmen is improving and ameliorating just in proportion as the masses grow more intelligent, educated temperate and industrious—for with these come greater skill, and greater invention, whereby brains assist hands and render them more productive.

"Lastly we insist that capital and labor are mutually dependent—that in their very nature they cannot be antagonists, and ought to be friends. The disputes between them are over the divisions of the products of their joint efforts, each thinking from a selfish stand-point, that the other is getting more than his share, when in truth this is impossible in a free country where free competition exists, because the price of the product cannot be more than its prime cost and necessary profits added. In some exceptional places small branches of trade this general law may be defied, and capital get more than its share, or labor more than its proper reward, but the tendency to universal equilibrium is as constant as the laws of gravity."

In conclusion, we have a word of advice to Messrs. Schlager, Hazlitt and McComas, which, if followed, may be of much benefit to them: Quit haranguing mechanics on questions of capital and labor and drafting resolutions thereon, until you have studied the elementary principles of political economy. At present you are gabbling and scribbling about a subject of which you evidently know nothing, and are making a shocking exhibition of your ignorance and lack of sense. Do read up a little and obtain some correct information respecting the relation of capital and labor, before your next public appearance. Laboring men have already discovered that you are ignoramuses as well as charlatans of the copperhead persuasion. If you neglect to follow this advice, it will seriously injure the prospects of your new party and your own chances of each securing a fat office.

THE PRINTERS' DIFFICULTY.—ADVICE FROM AN OLD COMRADE.—Many of our citizens and the greater number of the members of the Typographical Union know the gallant Lieut. Col. D. J. Hynes, of the 17th Illinois Cavalry, an old and respected member of the "Union," and engaged as such in the TRIBUNE office for a period of nine years. He is now in the city, and of course has heard of the difficulty in which some of the members of the craft have found themselves placed. He delivered a little bit of advice on Saturday to these complaining gentlemen, couched somewhat as follows: "I would advise you not to stand here grumbling. The best thing you can do for yourselves, the country and the women, is to enlist in one of the Board of Trade Regiments, help to finish up the war, and let the women fill your places till you come back, as they already have done in many other departments of labor. You will thus secure to yourselves a good bounty and an invigorated constitution, so that when you return you will be the better able to perform your typographical labors, and better than all will be fulfilling the duty you owe to your country." Sensible advice, Colonel; spoken like a true soldier, patriot, and workman.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Furst & Bradley in another column. To those requiring harrows of all kinds, straw-cutters, corn-shellers or ploughs the notice is especially important. These gentlemen have obtained a just celebrity for the articles they manufacture, and their patrons may rely upon being provided with an excellent machine by them. No farmer should leave the city until he has inspected the stock of Messrs. Furst & Bradley at their manufactory Nos. 56 and 58 North Jefferson street.

THE EFFORTS OF THE LITTLE ONES.—The question often asked by children, "What can I do for my country," was answered last week by Mary and Eliza Kemp, residing at 221 Indiana street, by their noble efforts in a fair which they held for the benefit of the soldiers' families of our city, at which they realized $27, and deposited in the Relief Department of the Young Men's Christian Association. "Where there's a will there's a way"—always—and we hope that many will have the will to do for the worthy poor in our midst, now that a way has been pointed out.

South Side Union League.—There will be a grand Union League Mass Meeting, on this (Monday) evening, 12th inst., at Warner's Hall. One of our most eminent and eloquent speakers will address the meeting. Other speeches will be made, and patriotic songs will be sung. A report from the Grand Convention held on the 7th inst., at Springfield, may be expected. Leaguers in city and county are invited.

ATTENTION RECRUITS.—Captain Harty, U. S. N., will commence recruiting for Cook county, on Monday morning. All desiring to get the $300 county and $100 Government bounty will do well to give him a call.

THROUGH TO CEDAR RAPIDS.—Heretofore the morning train that left here at 9:30 a. m. on the Chicago and Fulton Road, proceeded no further than Fulton the same day where it arrived at 4:30 p. m. On and after to-day the train will continue to Cedar Rapids eighty-two miles farther west, arriving there at 8:30 p. m. This will be a great convenience to passengers going west of Clinton who leave here on the morning train. The DAILY TRIBUNE will now be delivered at all points between Fulton and Cedar Rapids on the day of publication. Before long the train will continue on to Nevada, the present terminus of the road, arriving there about sunrise.

FIRE.—About five o'clock, yesterday morning, there was an alarm of fire caused by the discovery of flames in the wagon factory of Peter Shuttler, on the corner of Franklin and Randolph streets. The fire was suppressed before the engines reached the ground.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The schooner Emma Clayton, of Cleveland, was struck by lightning on Friday night when about ten miles out. The electric current passed down her foremast, and fortunately without inflicting any injury to persons and but little to property.

Donald Simmons, the wheelsman of the bark Belle Evans, was severely stunned by lightning on Friday evening when just outside this port. He was rendered insensible for some time, but is rapidly recovering.

NEW MUSIC.—H. M. Higgins has just published a song and chorus, "Sweet Maggie Lee," a beautiful production by Frank Howard, and the "Senator Gallopade," by H. Schlirner, a first-class musical morceau. Higgins has always the latest and best music issuing from his house, No. 118 Randolph street, and can supply the most superior of instruments to every department. Parties in want of music, to play from or with, need only to call on Higgins to be supplied and suited.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.—The Cook County War Fund Committee will pay $300 to enlisted men who are duly mustered into the service of the United States and are credited on the quota of Cook county, on Tuesday morning next. The production of muster-in rolls, or enlistment papers showing the credits of each volunteer, will be required in every case.

RUNOVER.—A young man named —— Sandle, from the township of Jefferson, was run over by a hack at the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. He was standing on the crosswalk in the middle of the street looking at the new block on the corner. Fortunately he escaped with but a few slight bruises.

POCKET PICKED.—A lady who arrived in the city yesterday from Detroit, by Michigan Central Railroad, had her pocket picked of a purse containing about $40, all the funds she had. Her suspicions rest upon an accommodating, genteel young man, who occupied the seat with her, and was very marked and courteous in his attentions.

THANKSGIVING.—Yesterday was the day designated by the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving for the recent brilliant successes accorded to us in the west. The occasion was improved in a great majority of the churches of our city, appropriate addresses being delivered to congregations larger than usual.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.—The beautiful and powerful little Monitor Organ, solely introduced by this house, has effected a revolution and a sensation in musical circles. It is a marvel of compact power and perfection of tone, and is finding its way everywhere.

EVANSTON CLAM BAKE is sure to come off on the 15th inst., Thursday next. The woods in the vicinity are full of pigeons. The Light Guard Band will attend the excursion and play through the day.

Attention Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ILLINOIS ZOUAVES, CHICAGO CITIZENS CORPS, CHICAGO, Sept. 10th, 1864.

Special Order No. 1.

All officers and men of this organization are notified to meet at the Armory on Monday Sept. 12th at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.

The subject of uniforms and equipments will come before this meeting.

Drill from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

By order of Capt. J. R. HAYDEN, Comd'g Battalion.
V. BRADFORD BELL, 1st Lieut and Adj't.

All young men of this city are invited to be present at the meeting above ordered, (whether returned soldiers or citizens) and join with us in the formation of a battalion having for its objects the protection of the lives, liberties and property of our citizens, the preservation of the peace of the city, whenever called upon by the civil authorities, and our own mutual benefit and amusement. The expense to individual members will be very light.

The members of the 24th Illinois are cordially and earnestly invited to be present at the above meeting and join with us in the movement.

Armory, Lind's Block, corner Randolph and Market streets.

By order of the meeting.
V. BRADFORD BELL, 1st Lieut and Adj't.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Lincoln and Oglesby.—The officers and Executive Committee of 2d Ward "Lincoln and Oglesby Club," are requested to meet at Peter Shimp's office, 62 Monroe street, on Monday, September 11, at 4 o'clock p. m. Important business renders it necessary that there should be a full and punctual attendance.
S. C. BLAKE, President.

N. W. F. A. Commission.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission at the rooms this (Monday) afternoon, at four o'clock. A full attendance is especially desired.
By order J. R. SHIPHERD, Cor. Sec.

A "Cough," "Cold," or Irritated Throat, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. *Brown's Bronchial Troches* reach directly the affected parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York; Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate; Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston; Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y.; Surgeons in the army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

Dr. James cures Siphilis in its various stages, without mercury, iodide potassia, or any poison, but with a neutralizer—a positive cure for this terrible disease.
Spermatorrhea cured with an infallible method, saving much time and expense.
Impotency, caused from spermatorrhea or loss of semen—this debility Dr. James obligates himself in every case to cure, producing full power and vigor. Dr. James' office and parlors, 86 Randolph st.

Bloomington Nursery.—250 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery stock, 40,000 Peach, 75,000 Pear, 100,000 Grape, &c. Send red stamp for new list. F. K. PHOENIX. Bloomington, Ill.

Paper Hanging, &c., &c., at N. York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

The Cattle market closes heavy, the receipts being large. The average quality more favorable than last week, and the demand, for the Eastern market and New York, is limited. The scarcity of good Cattle is remarkable, but so general is the depression that even this quality has declined ½@¾c per lb. while inferior is at least ½c lower. Several Chicago dealers sold out at Buffalo early in the week to New York buyers, and these did comparatively well, as the selling prices here to-day are hardly as good as the offers at Buffalo, on Wednesday. Many drovers are being shipped to New York in first hands. Receipts 4,276 head. Sales of about 3,000 head, including 19 premium Kentucky—the best that has been in the market for several months—at 8.85 per cwt., averaging 1,5.5 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs sell quick at 7@8½c per lb—the outside for prime extra. Receipts 6,300.

Hogs in good demand at 11@13c. Received, 8,300 shipped to New York, 6,000.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

FLOUR—Neglected, 15c lower and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 23,107 bu against 71,700 bu last year. Market panicky and lower. The forenoon 7,100 bu were sold at $1.97; on 'Change, 29,500 bu at $1.97. Oats firm at 65c. Corn scarce and firm at $1.21.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 10.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FLOUR—Dull, sales of 24 bbls superfine at $1.75; 1,360 bbls single extra on private terms; 1,000 bbls single extra at $10.40 delivered.

GRAIN—Wheat—Lower, [illegible] sacks at $1.97; 700 do at $2.30; 400 do at $2.07. Corn—Market buoyant, and sales not numerous owing to the firm feeling of holders. We note sales: 300 sacks of mixed at $1.57; 300 do white at $1.60; 300 do mixed at $1.50. Oats—We note sales of 2,100 sacks at 86c; 167 do at 90c; and 261 north Missouri at 80c. Barley—Market very quiet. Sales of 90 racks fall at $2.35; 43 do at $1.35; 11 poor do at $1.20.

WHISKY—No movement. Prices remain at former quotations.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Sunday, Sept. 11.

CLEARED, Sunday night.—D C Norton, Joliet; Monarch, do; Cayuga, Lockport; Seneca, Ottawa; Lady Franklin, Lemont; Investigator, do; H Dess, do; H G Loomis, do; P Northrup, Lockport; Eclipse, do; Cashman, Ottawa; Terror, LaSalle; Stars and Stripes, Morris, 220 brls salt; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 6,933 ft lumber, 3,000 shingles, 31 brls salt; Louisa Cooley, Morris, 69,564 ft lumber, [illegible] lath; Atlantic, Morris; Prairie Gem, Ottawa, [illegible]; J L Alexander, Joliet.

CLEARED, Sunday—Ella, Marseilles, Polar star, Ottawa, 81,482 ft lumber; Asia, LaSalle, 93,700 ft lumber; Financier, Morris, 78,231 ft lumber, 30,000 shingles, 30,700 lath.

ARRIVED, Saturday—N O Gaylord, Lockport, 4,800 bu oats, 80 bu rye; A Lincoln, Morris, [illegible] bu oats, 1,500 bu rye; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,650 bu oats; Investigator, Lemont, 80 yds rubble stone; Lady Franklin, do, 90 yds rubble stone; H G Loomis, do, 80 yds rubble stone; D Hess, do 43 yds dimension stone; J Alexander, do, 90 yds rubble stone; Montauk, Lockport, 4,300 bu corn, 186 bbls flour; Alabama, LaSalle, 141 tons coal; Oneida, Ottawa, 4,973 bu corn; Reliance, LaSalle, 146 tons coal; [illegible]; Australia, La Salle, 140 tons coal; Morning Light, Ottawa, [illegible] bu corn, 2,500 bu rye, 11,700 lbs seeds; Clyde, Ottawa, 9,000 bu oats.

ARRIVED, Sunday—S. F. Gates, Lemont, 49 yards dimension stone; Conveyance, do, 40 do; Resolute, do, 89 yards rubble stone; W. S. Gurnee, do, 90 yds; H. McLennan, Ottawa, [illegible] bu corn; J. B. Preston, Morris, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu oats; Wave, Lockport, 70 cords wood, [illegible] feet oak lumber.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday, Sept. 10.

UP—None.

DOWN—Sweeny, Merrimac, Ellsworth, Globe, Cass, Alvarine, Fashion, Atlanta.

Wind northwest.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

COTTON—Dull, unsettled and nominally lower. [illegible]

FLOUR—Heavy for State and Western, irregular and unsettled [illegible]

WHISKY—Without decided change. [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; no sales of importance. Sugar firm; Cuba [illegible]. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull and heavy, at [illegible] for crude and [illegible] for refined, in bond.

WOOL—Dull and drooping.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavy but closed firmly, with a good demand, part speculative [illegible] Lard very firm, with a fair inquiry [illegible]. Butter very firm but quiet, at [illegible] for Ohio and [illegible] for State.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Saturday, September 10.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn—No. 2, [illegible]. Oats quiet at 85c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.81.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 18c; corn, 16c; oats 10½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible]; rye, [illegible].

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible]; corn, [illegible]; oats, [illegible]; rye, 7,35[illegible].

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 10.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; $11.50 for brands from No 1 Spring, and $12.75 for red winter.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged and nominal. The first car of new barley arrived this morning from Canada which is held at $1.80.

CANAL FREIGHTS—On grain ½c higher; flour 58@60c; wheat 18c; corn 17c; oats 7½c; and rye 16c to New York.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Money active and firm at 7c.

Sterling Exchange irregular and unsettled at 108½.

Gold excited and decidedly lower; opening at 238¾, declining to 236, advancing to 237½, declining to [illegible], and closing at [illegible]. Total exports of specie to-day $144,806.

Government stocks active and a shade firmer; U S 6s 81, coupons [illegible]; 7-30 Treasury notes, October and April, [illegible].

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 9, 1864.

After long waiting, we have a little light upon the situation of affairs in the front; just enough to assure us that Hood's army is utterly demoralized. After the battle, of which Sherman gives a brief account in his official dispatch, the rebel force became permanently disunited; the larger part taking the road to Macon, and the smaller moving direct to Augusta. There have been no arrivals from the front since the battle, on account of the Wheeler raid, and Sherman telegraphs little; therefore we must be content with brevity, and accept things as they are.

Hood's force, with which he fought the late battle, consisted of about 30,000 veterans and 25,000 militia recruits, etc.; the latter, outside of intrenchments, being nearly worthless, under any circumstances, were, in my opinion, a real detriment to the rebel army. They did not stand a moment under our fire, but broke and run, while the veterans did all in their power to resist Sherman, but they were speedily overpowered.

The main portion of the army, which is retreating towards Macon, is under Hood himself, who appears to have lost all his fighting qualities, after the great defeat of July, and the great surprise caused by Sherman's flank movement—I have almost called it a Napoleonic feat; but I believe that history will allow to it a superiority over anything accomplished by that celebrated conqueror. I have read the history of the career of the first French Emperor, both by traducers and admirers; but in none of his movements did he so recklessly disregard all precedent, so fearlessly defy all military rule, as did Sherman when he threw his army to the south of Atlanta. How the great movement contrasts with the miserable policy of McClellan, the pigmy, and Buell, the traitor!

I do not know where Sherman's army is at this time, but I believe it is at Macon. The great flanker paid no attention to the column of flying rebels which went in the direction of Augusta. It consisted chiefly of Georgia militia, and its ranks are being thinned by scores of deserters daily. It will be utterly harmless, either in front, flank or rear, outside of intrenchments, and it will be compelled to retreat as rapidly as does Hood himself, lest it be cut off by another sudden movement on the part of Sherman.

When the flank movement commenced, the rebels telegraphed all over the country that Sherman was retreating; but they soon learned their mistake, and betook themselves to flight, with the result already known to the country.

I speak from the card when I say that no man on this continent was more highly pleased with the Wheeler raid than was Gen. Sherman himself. He had already resolved to leave his communications behind, and therefore Wheeler did him no damage. While it took all Hood's available cavalry army from Atlanta, it gave ours a free scope to roam at large as it thought proper. That the opportunity was improved by Kilpatrick, some time since, you know; that it is being improved since you will soon be convinced; and the work to be accomplished will be of the highest importance.

The very latest intelligence here (6th inst.) puts the losses of the rebels and Union forces as follows:

REBEL LOSS.

Killed	700
Wounded	1,400
Prisoners	2,300
Total	4,400

UNION LOSS.

Killed	250
Wounded	1,000
Missing	150
Total	1,400

I think these figures will not be found materially to err, when the official report comes out; but when that will be will depend very much on when the campaign ends, as Sherman does his work first, and then details of what has been done after.

I will not make a prediction, and will disclaim any positive knowledge on the subject; but I will make the following statement of facts and let the public draw their own conclusions:

1. There are 30,000 Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga.
2. They are guarded by a very small force.
3. Hood's army is greatly demoralized, and ours flushed with victory.
4. We have plenty of cavalry at the front, and the rebels none of consequence.
5. A good cavalry force will find no difficulty in releasing these prisoners.

Will the work be undertaken by Sherman? I repeat, I do not know, but I have my opinions and the public will have theirs.

THE WHEELER RAID.

The latest intelligence from the Wheeler raid is to the effect that he is near the Tennessee and intends to cross. He has divided his forces, but cannot escape Rousseau. A portion, under Dibrell, retired in the direction of Murfreesboro, undoubtedly to create a feint, but he was met there by a force independent of Rousseau, and badly whipped, losing 150 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was one killed and none wounded. It was a sabre fight exclusively, not a shot being fired by either party.

Men are deserting Wheeler by the hundreds—this is official.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention is still in session here—nearly every county in the State is represented, and hundreds of other delegates would have been here but for the Wheeler raid. The proceedings were published very fully in the city papers from day to day; and the action of the body is creating great sensation. The rebels are surprised at the number and respectability of the delegates, and the evidence of the strength of the Lincoln and Johnson sentiment. They had fondly hoped that Wheeler's raid had settled the matter and broken up the Convention. The propositions for a State Convention, for the Abolition of Slavery, and for the nomination of an electoral ticket, and to support the Baltimore nominees, were adopted unanimously. I have never, in any Northern Convention, heard so much radicalism preached as here among native Tennesseans. I thought Missourians were the most radical people in the world, but they are thrown in the shade by the mountaineers of this State.

A delegate from Montgomery County—himself a large slaveholder and a candidate for elector—predicted that Lincoln and Johnson will receive 60,000 votes in the State; and from all I can gather, I think they will, of which about 35,000 will come from East Tennessee.

The Knockdown in the "Democratic" National Convention—Harris Hits the Wrong Man.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, a spare, fanatical looking man of sixty, bald and spectacled, rose to second the nomination of Seymour, and now began the excitement of the occasion. Previous to this it had been the general opinion, since the platform had been so easily disposed of, that the candidates would be nominated and the Convention over in an hour or so. Mr. Harris, however, was an unforeseen obstacle, and one most stubborn and bound not to be overcome. With a determination highly exasperating to the majority of delegates and outsiders, eager to complete the work so well begun, of nominating McClellan in a grand torrent of enthusiasm, Mr. Harris settled himself to his task of making a long speech against McClellan, against the will of the Convention, and against time.

Perceiving his purpose, the thousands of ardent and inconsistent advocates in one breath of McClellan and peace-on-any-terms, who occupied the outer semi-circle, undertook to defeat it by sheer force of numbers and power of lungs. Cheers for McClellan followed every paragraph of Mr. Harris' harangue. Personal insults to himself and adjurations to sit down interrupted every sentence. The attempt to choke off the peace men was not confined to the outsiders—the delegates themselves put in operation every possible means to accomplish the same result. The President of the Convention frequently interfered to urge the right of free speech and calm the indignant throng, and took occasion every time to appeal to the *enfant terrible*, Mr. Harris, not to destroy the boasted harmony from which so much was hoped.

The pertinacious obstinacy which carried Mr. Harris on to a vote of censure from his colleagues at Washington last winter stood by him also on this occasion. He threw glances of contempt at the mob outside the railing, and hurled defiance in the teeth of the delegates who attempted to put him down by parliamentary tactics. He read with elaborate deliberation from the CHICAGO TRIBUNE—the politics of which paper called forth many jeers from the audience—McClellan's famous order for the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, and made it the text for a labored and often repeated denunciation of McClellan as identified with every act of arbitrary power with which the Democracy had charged the present Administration at Washington.

Every moment that Mr. Harris continued increased the tumult in the wigwam, and when he was finally adjudged by Governor Seymour to be out of order—the point raised being that a man who refused to support the nominee of the Convention was not fit to be a member of it—the excitement was very great. Mr. Harris himself was nearly boiling over with wrath. As he passed along the aisle to his seat he overheard a gentleman in the Massachusetts delegation criticising his course in terms of the severest character. This was a drop too much. Mr. Harris turned on his heel, and, on the genuine Irish principle, hit the first head he saw a slashing blow. The unfortunate individual was an unoffending member of another delegation, who was standing in the aisle for the purpose of observation, and was taken altogether by surprise by the onset of his fellow-copperhead. He tumbled ingloriously to the floor—other members rushed to the spot—and there seemed for a few minutes a prospect that the great Convention of the harmonious National Democracy would end after the fashion of Donnybrook Fair. Some prudent individuals encircled the fiery Marylander, who was waving his arms like a windmill, and carried him along to his seat before the startled individual who had been accorded the floor so suddenly had really discovered what hurt him. And so ended the first skirmish of the campaign.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes to that journal that Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumb have got a baby—a real, genuine flesh-and-blood chip of the old block, and three months old at that! Those who have seen the "blessed brat" describe it as neither a world's wonder nor a world's fright, but a little, cunning, crying doll of a thing, and is no respect peculiar or remarkable, except in the promise it gives of being a full-sized child, and, if it lives, of becoming as big again as either of its immediate ancestors.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday evening, September 10th, AUGUSTA F., wife of A. Adams, Jr., aged 25 years. Funeral to Rosehill this Monday.

In this city, Sep. 25, 1864, of typhoid fever, Mrs. HARRIET CHAMBERLIN, aged 54 years.

Mrs. Chamberlin will be remembered by most of our readers as among the most active and laborious friends of the Union in this city since the beginning of the rebellion, laboring everywhere, and at all times, where kind words and good deeds could promote the comfort or success of our soldiers in the field or returning wounded to their homes. None have lived a purer life, a more devoted Christian, or a truer friend than she.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*3:15 p.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	9:15 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:20 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:0 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	†8:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.	†8:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Evening Express	†6:00 p.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p.m.	[illegible]
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*8:45 p.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.	*8:15 a.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*2:10 p.m.
Day Express	†6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Mail Express	*7:00 p.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	†8:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	†9:40 p.m.	†8:35 a.m.

(Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburg	8:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Harrisb'g	1:20 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m.	5:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
N. York, via Allentown			1:35 p.m.
N. York, via Philadel	10:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
Wash'ton	8:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:15 p.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
"	*12:00 m.	*1:30 p.m.
"	*4:20 p.m.	*2:30 p.m.
"	*5:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	5:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:24 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
MONDAY, SEPT. 12th,
And every evening until farther notice, will be presented the grand Romantic Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO.
Henri de Lagardere....Mr. Frank Aiken
Carrickfergus....Mr. McManus
Blanche de Nevers....Miss May Howard
Princess Helen....Mrs. Stonsall
During the piece a Song and Dance by Miss LOTTA.
PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room 25 cents; Children under twelve years, 15 cents; Dress Circle and Parquette, 25 cents extra; Orchestra Seats 50 cents; Private Boxes, $4 and $5; no extra charge for Reserved Seats; Box Book open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8. Carriages should call at 10¼.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Fourth week of the popular versatile actor,
MR. CHANFRAU,
Whose entire engagement has proved
TRIUMPHANT AND BRILLIANT. THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
MONDAY and TUESDAY will be presented the best American Drama ever written
THE OCTOROON.
With the following powerful cast:
Pete, an old uncle....Mr. Chanfrau
Zoe....Miss Rachel Johnson
George Peyton....[illegible]
Jacob McClosky....Mr. J. A. Lord
Salem Scudder....Mr. J. H. McVicker
Dora Sunnyside....Mrs Myers
The drama will be presented with all its original beauties and startling effects.

PIC-NIC.
The Last and Best Pic-nic of the Season.
Houston Lodge of Good Templars will give a Pic-nic On Wednesday, the 14th inst.,
TO GENEVA ISLAND.
The Exercises will be interspersed with speeches, songs, foot races, wheelbarrow races, &c., &c. A Balloon ascension is also expected. Tickets for the round trip, 75 cents. Cars leave Wells St. Depot at 9:45 A. M.

EVANSTON CLAM BAKE
AT
EVANSTON, SEPTEMBER 15.
Ample Provisions for 1,000—Only that number of Tickets will be Sold.
Cars leave at 9 a. m. and return at 4 p. m. The gravel road is in splendid condition, and the drive beautiful for those who wish to go that way.
The Clam Bake is in genuine New England style, and an abundance of Clams, Oysters, Fish, Chowder, Green Corn, &c., &c. Cold Pork and Beans, Corned Beef, Ham, Tongue, Chickens, Sandwiches, Biscuits, Boston Brown Bread, Pumpkin and Squash Pies, Pickles, Ice Cream, Lemonade, Tea, Coffee, Melons, Fruit, Cake, &c., &c.
For amusements on the grounds, Ball Playing, Quoit Pitching, Swings, &c., also, brief Addresses by Rev. O. H. Tiffany and other popular speakers, in the Grove on the Lake Shore.
A Band will attend the Excursion, and play during the day.
Tickets for sale at Keen's Bookstore, Thompson's Restaurant, City Hotel, Tremont House and Briggs House.

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos. 119 and 121 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK....Proprietor and Manager
T. L. FITCH....Acting and Stage Manager
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12th,
First appearance of the beautiful sisters,
ESTELLA & CELESTINE
ALSO,
Mr. J. H. CARLE, The Great Banjoist.
Immense success of
M'LLE ELISE, SIG. CONSTANTINE And WILLIAM SCOTT
Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock.
SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible]; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.

Auction Sales.

DWELLING HOUSE AND STABLE, ON LEASED GROUND, At Auction.
On MONDAY, Sept. 12th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, in alley near West Randolph street, [illegible] Lease three years to run.
The whole will be sold without reserve for cash.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, CASSIMERES, WOOL SOCKS, STAPLE DRY GOODS &c., AT AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th,
At Butters's Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, cor. of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.
LARGE SALE OF RICH NEW FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Sept 13th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a large and elegant assortment of
PARLOR SUITS,
In Oil Walnut, Green Repp and Hair Cloth, Marble Top Tables, [illegible] ELEGANT MARBLE TOP CHAMBER SUITS, Rosewood, Walnut and Chestnut. [illegible] DINING ROOM FURNITURE [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitutes and Recruits for the Army and Navy. The highest cash bounty paid. Call and see us. What we say we will do, and you are always sure of your money which will be paid right down. Apply at 63 South Clark street, in the basement. PAT. McBRIDE & CO.

WANTED—Committees, Supervisors, &c., &c., of any town who desire to have their quotas filled either with Volunteers or Substitutes will find it to their interest to call at 63 South Clark street. PAT. McBRIDE & CO.

WANTED—Young Men, Americans or others, who desire to serve their country for [illegible] apply at 63 South Clark street, (in the basement) where they will receive the highest cash bounty that is paid in the city. PAT. McBRIDE & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes for the Army and Navy. [illegible] Firemen, Coal heavers, ordinary Seamen, Landsmen and Second Carpenters, &c. [illegible] Apply at 63 South Clark street. PAT. McBRIDE & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes, and substitutes furnished to any man, or company of men, or to towns or townships, or counties, desiring to fill their quotas. Application should be made without delay, that we may have time to fill the orders which may be sent us. Thus far, we have filled most of the orders sent us, and our arrangements are such that we are fully able to furnish any reasonable number that may be required. Call or address us at the War Claim Agency of ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—Substitutes. Substitutes wanted every day in view of the approaching draft. [illegible] Call at the War Claim Agency of ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—Substitutes. One hundred men wanted for the Navy immediately. Call and see us and get the largest bounties offering for one, two or three years. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

WANTED—To inform the citizens of Cook County. We will insure any citizen of Cook County against the draft under the present call of the President of the United States for 500,000 men, [illegible] For further particulars apply to G. W. BORHAM & CO., [illegible] street, Room 43, up stairs, Chicago. P. O. Box 3251.

WANTED—To assist in filling the quota of Cook County—that patriotic citizens subject to draft should add a small sum to the County Bounty now offered, and by putting these and veterans into the service, aid in filling the quota of the County and free themselves from liability to draft at the same time. For assistance call upon WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street.

WANTED—To say to the many parties in other States who have applied to us to furnish them substitutes, that we have confined our operations to the County of Cook mainly, and have not and do not intend to furnish any men to be credited to the quota of any State but Illinois. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark-st.

WANTED—To inform the public that we are prepared to furnish Substitutes at the lowest price for which they can now be procured. Delays are dangerous. First come first served. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—That those subject to draft should understand that the cheapest manner of avoiding the risk of being forced into the army is to pay WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to insure them substitutes in case they are drafted. Call and see about it.

WANTED—Substitutes for the army and navy, for one, two or three years, and the highest bounty paid, at the Central Western War Claim Agency of WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—With or without the lot, my dwelling house, 623 State street, containing eleven rooms. Furniture also for disposal. Apply on the premises, or at 63 Randolph street. D. N. BURNHAM.

FOR SALE—Good house and lot 24 by 125 to an alley, on West Washington street west of Union Park—price $3,800. Good cottage house and lot on Leavitt, near Madison, cheap. House and lot on Morgan street—price $1,250. [illegible] Lots on Washington street and Park avenue, and on Prairie avenue, corner of Bay avenue, $35 per ft. J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Residence. Lot 100 feet front on Prairie avenue, with good house. [illegible] Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Office 43 Clark street, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A new frame House, on Wolcott street, near Oak. [illegible] The house contains eight rooms and will be sold at a low price. Inquire of SNAUSS & FALCONER, corner of North Water and Clark streets, (Ewing's Block,) Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—Residence for sale. A House containing about fifteen rooms. Also, Barn and other outbuildings. Lot 125 feet front. Situated on Twenty fifth street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. Price $10,500. Apply to A. L. PEARCE, 173 State street.

FOR SALE—First Class Residences on the avenues. Several fine lots on Wabash avenue. Valuable property in all parts of the city. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark street, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—Two Lots. Being 50 feet front by 125 feet deep, on West Washington street, just west of Hoyne street, fronting south. For sale cheap for cash. Apply to A. J. COBSON, 104 Randolph street, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—At the Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, Residences and Residence Lots on North LaSalle street, Prairie Avenue, [illegible] Several cheap lots near the corner of Mohawk and Centre streets offered for a short time at $250 each—a bargain. Other Lots and Houses in various parts of the city. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A West Side grocery business in the West Division. [illegible] will be sold cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 3842.

FOR SALE—Or to rent, the Clearwater or Tremont Flouring Mills at Clearwater, Minn. [illegible] Apply to ANDREW KINNEY, with Bowen Brothers, 19 and 21 Lake street.

FOR SALE—At Amboy, on Illinois Central Railroad, a good Warehouse with elevator and best of facilities for handling grain. It offers a fine opportunity for grain, coal and lumber business. Apply to EDWARD LITTLE, at John T. Noble & Co.'s Lumber Office, corner Canal and Carroll streets, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., or address Post Office Box 5675.

FOR SALE—Fruit cans for sale at one dollar and fifty cents a dozen, at the great Western Tin Can manufactory, 118 South Franklin street. C. T. GREENE & CO.

FOR SALE—Horses. Some very choice stock, steady and matched, selected expressly for family use, are offered for sale on reasonable terms at the Stable on [illegible] street, between Wells and Washington streets.

FOR SALE—Six horse Boiler, locomotive style, in good order. Also 10 horse Stationary Engine with boiler and fixtures complete. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a good medium sized Steam Boiler and Rendering Tank, suitable for a small rendering establishment. Inquire at 611 State street.

FOR SALE—A span of Dapple Gray Horses, seven years old, kind to drive, well broke, well matched, weigh one thousand pounds each, good travellers, valued at eight hundred dollars. May be seen for two days at C. M. Clark's Livery, opposite the Post Office. All offers for them should be addressed to Box 2975, Chicago Post Office immediately.

FOR SALE—Salt—New Fine Salt in bright barrels, delivered on cars at lowest rates, by THOS. HALE, 2 North Wells st.

FOR SALE—A planing and saw mill, sash and door factory, &c., &c., in a good locality and doing a profitable business. Inquire at No. 7 Board of Trade Building.

FOR SALE—Very Cheap. The Fixtures and Furniture of a Hotel and Boarding House situated near the center of the city. The House is in good business order and has including day boarders from 60 to 70 boarders. The reason for selling is sickness in the family. For full particulars inquire at the NIAGARA HOUSE, 248 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Two power Morticing Machines, nearly new, with latest improvements. Address CHAS. SILLIMAN, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—Mott's Patent 120 gallon kettle, very little used. Apply at No. 294 South Desplaine, near Harrison street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French burrs, capable of manufacturing 200 bbls. of flour every 24 hours, with a three story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address PRESTON & MOSS, Princeton.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant front chamber, well furnished, with closet, &c., suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, a smaller room for two gentlemen, to rent, with board, at No. 121 State street. References required.

BOARDING.—Wanted a suit of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on Wabash avenue, between Madison and Twelfth streets, or on one of the cross streets leading from the avenue to the Lake, for a small family. [illegible] Address Box 2627.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be found at [illegible], No. 43 Michigan avenue.

Lost.

LOST—$25 a Reward. A Pocket Book containing $45, two rings and a small chain. The person returning the same will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Tribune office or at 190 State street.

LOST—$100 Reward. Lost on the morning of the 8th of August, a Gold Hunting Watch, [illegible] The finder will please direct to letter Box 574, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Correspondence.

MATRIMONIAL.—Three young ladies, between the ages of eighteen [illegible] years, wish to correspond with the same number of young gentlemen, with a view to matrimony. Those only who are in earnest will please address, in confidence, with real names and photographs, [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—500 laborers on the Peninsula Railway, [illegible] and Marquette, Mich. [illegible] WELLS & PRATT.

WANTED—To purchase a Drug Store in a good location [illegible] 5930.

WANTED—A good girl, small family. Address Post Office [illegible] or apply at office 138 Kinzie street.

WANTED—A Flour [illegible] must be a good judge [illegible] references P. O. Box 1634.

WANTED—A Saddle [illegible] harness maker wants a situation [illegible] town in Illinois [illegible]

WANTED—A Gardener, competent [illegible] Apply [illegible] Sunday at 2 P. M. [illegible] Matteson House, [illegible] 194 Lake street.

WANTED—By a young man a situation in a Commission House [illegible] Address "C A S," [illegible]

WANTED—During [illegible] first of October next, a [illegible] Shipping Clerk. [illegible] Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man [illegible] Boston, lately discharged [illegible] Address WILLEY HAMMOND, [illegible] street, Chicago.

WANTED—To purchase a second hand Top Buggy [illegible] 5843, Post Office.

WANTED—A situation, by a respectable widow lady, [illegible] nurse to an invalid lady [illegible] Address "Mrs. B. C.," Post Office [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book Keeper in a [illegible] house or wholesale grocery, by a young man [illegible] "J B B," Tribune office.

WANTED—A man to [illegible] half or the whole in [illegible] now doing a good business [illegible] at 88 Monroe street, or address Box [illegible]

WANTED—300 Ladies [illegible] agents for the sale of Butterick's [illegible] Room 13, up stairs, [illegible] P. O. Box 6366.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework [illegible] No. 2 Eldridge Court.

WANTED—To rent, by a man and wife, a large [illegible] chamber, with closets, [illegible] quire at 39 Third avenue.

WANTED—Agents [illegible] forty and fifty years of age [illegible] North Clark street [illegible] "A B," Tribune office.

WANTED—A salesman [illegible] preferred. BURLEY & TYRRELL.

WANTED—To rent, by the first of September [illegible] house, by a small family [illegible] Address Box 2864.

WANTED—By a young man [illegible] wholesale dry goods [illegible] "S M J," Post Office [illegible]

WANTED.—A young man desires a furnished room [illegible] the West Side [illegible]

WANTED—To all whom it may concern. [illegible] Tennessee [illegible] Georgia.

WANTED—By a young man, from Southern Illinois, [illegible] 5149, P. O.

WANTED—Scrap Iron, [illegible] of No. 1 Wrought [illegible] JAMES MULLINS & CO., No. 12 [illegible] Block, (up stairs.)

WANTED—By an active, experienced [illegible] salesman [illegible] 5675.

WANTED—$25 000 [illegible] Address "Manufacturer," Chicago Ill.

WANTED—Employment [illegible] Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A girl to do housework [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a [illegible] or two story Warehouse [illegible] No. 13 [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished [illegible] & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Good [illegible] ployment [illegible] 29 Washington st.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Immediately [illegible] who wish to make [illegible] legitimate business, [illegible] Western States. [illegible] F. T. CUSHING, 36 Dearborn st., Room No. 34.

WANTED—Agents for [illegible] book: "MORGAN AND HIS [illegible]" handsome octavo volume [illegible] Price $1.75. [illegible] C. F. VENT & CO., [illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio, 112 Dearborn, [illegible]

WANTED—Disabled Soldiers, honorably discharged [illegible] 5614, Chicago, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible] the city with a new article [illegible] can be made readily. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Campaign [illegible] Book for [illegible] CLARKE & CO., P. O. Box 4751.

WANTED—Agents [illegible] White Metal [illegible] 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents [illegible] History of Lincoln's [illegible] CLARKE & CO., [illegible] P. O. Box 4751.

WANTED—Agents in every county to sell [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents in every town and county [illegible] of the War, Northern and [illegible] popular family works. [illegible]

Real Estate—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm [illegible] of the best [illegible] County, containing [illegible] 170 Lake street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Improved [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Three [illegible] furnished dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—A good [illegible]

TO RENT—A [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city (per week) [illegible]
[illegible] (per quarter) [illegible]
[illegible] to mail subscribers, per year [illegible]
[illegible] to mail subscribers, per 6 months [illegible]
Weekly, per year [illegible]
[illegible] single copy one year [illegible]
[illegible] six months [illegible]
[illegible] of four copies, one year [illegible]
[illegible] ten [illegible]
[illegible] twenty [illegible]
[illegible] to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

[illegible]ENCE OF THE LATE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION.

[illegible] the hordes of Jeff. Davis, there is no [illegible] ground for loyal feet to tread. And [illegible] is certainly loyal even if other qualities of greatness are denied him.

FROM HALIFAX.

A Nest of Blockade Runners.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Sept. 12.—The blockade runners Dominion arrived here Saturday and the City of Petersburg on Sunday morning. [illegible]

The Pirate Tallahassee at Wilmington.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 12.—Rebel papers announce the arrival of the Tallahassee at Wilmington [illegible]